THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1806:

With a View of BROUGHTY CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to December 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806. Nov.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.81	46	47	0.45	Rain
27	29.5	40	45	——	Cloudy
28	29.4	52	54	0.51	Rain
29	29.1	50	41	0.02	Sleet
30	28.	32	38	0.01	Snow
Dec. 1	28.3	38	40	0.02	Showers
2	29.	34	40	0.05	Ditto
3	29.51	37	42	——	Clear
4	29.35	32	34	0.4	Rain
5	29.21	49	52	0.1	Ditto
6	29.	41	44	——	Clear
7	29.15	40	43	——	Ditto
8	29.2	44	44	0.05	Rain
9	29.23	35	40	0.06	Ditto
10	29.24	35	38	0.15	Ditto
11	29.42	39	44	——	Clear
12	29.31	39	44	0.04	Shower
13	29.05	46	48	0.05	Rain
14	29.42	42	43	——	Clear
15	29.46	38	42	——	Ditto
16	29.48	44	45	0 1	Rain
17	29.5	39	42	0.45	Ditto
18	29.5	93	46	——	Clear
19	29.49	36	42	——	Ditto
20	29.46	48	50	0.05	Rain
21	29.46	42	45	——	Clear
22	29.45	42	49	0.09	Rain
23	29.4	42	49	——	Clear
24	29.35	41	42	——	Ditto
25	29.3	53	50	0.1	Rain
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	2.7	

High Water at LEITH, For JANUARY 1807.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Th. 1	7 58	8 23
Fr. 2	8 49	9 13
Sa. 3	9 39	10 2
Su. 4	10 30	10 56
M. 5	11 23	11 49
Tu. 6	——	0 16
W. 7	0 41	1 6
Th. 8	1 32	1 58
Fr. 9	2 22	2 49
Sa. 10	3 8	3 31
Su. 11	3 52	4 14
M. 12	4 34	4 55
Tu 13	5 5	5 36
W. 14	5 56	6 16
Th. 15	6 37	6 58
Fr. 16	7 19	7 41
Sa. 17	8 4	8 27
Su. 18	8 51	9 16
M. 19	9 43	10 10
Tu. 20	10 38	11 7
W. 21	11 36	——
Th. 22	0 6	0 36
Fr. 23	1 6	1 35
Sa. 24	2 5	2 33
Su. 25	3 2	3 29
M. 26	3 57	4 23
Tu. 27	4 50	5 16
W. 28	5 42	6 8
Th. 29	6 34	7 0
Fr. 30	7 26	7 52
Sa. 31	8 18	8 44

MOON's PHASES, For JANUARY 1807.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	8.	7.	24.	morn.
First Qurtr.	17.	0.	14.	morn.
Full Moon,	24.	2.	19.	morn.
Last Qurtr.	30.	5.	6	even.

Jan. 18. Queen's birth day kept.
27. Duke of Sussex born.
30. King Charles I's martyrdom.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR DECEMBER 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

BROUGHTY Castle is situated on the Southern extremity of the county of Forfar, on a peninsula projecting a great way into the river Tay, at less than a mile's distance from the opposite coast of Fife; and it forms one of the most singular and beautiful vistas with which we are acquainted any where in Scotland. It lies in the parish of Monifieth, (though this matter is disputed by several other parishes,) about three miles to the eastward of the town of Dundee.

The earliest mention we find of Broughty Castle is by Boece, who in his usual fabulous manner, perhaps in the view of giving it greater eclat, makes it the scene of a prodigy. The principal era in its genuine history, however, is from the year 1547 to 1550, when it was the scene of important historical events.

The following well-written account of it is from that truly valuable national work, The Statistical Account of Scotland, which it would be doing injustice to the ingenious compiler of the description of the Parish of Monifieth, not to transcribe in his own words.

On the death of James V. of Scotland, Henry VIII. of England, to save that blood and treasure which were expended in defence of either nation, sought to unite the two neighbouring kingdoms, by the marriage of his young son Edward, to Mary, the infant Queen of Scots.—To this measure all that nation had sworn agreement: But, incited by Cardinal Beaton and the Queen Dowager, who dreaded the downfall of the Popish religion, by an union with a heretical nation, they were prevailed on basely to break their oath. To enforce acquiescence, Henry arose in his might, and at his death the cause was espoused by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who was elected Protector of the kingdom during the minority of Edward his nephew. Moving along the eastern coast of Scotland with a numerous army, which was seconded by a powerful fleet, on Saturday, September 10. 1547, he met the 30,000 Scots under the conduct of the Earl of Arran, Regent of the kingdom, on the west of the river Esk, near Musselburgh, and discomfited them with great slaughter; but was soon after, by reason of the advanced season of the year, and intelligence he received of designs forming against him in England, forced to return thither, without completely prosecuting his victory. Immediately

diately on this his fleet, besides the fortresses on the isles in the æstuary of the Forth, seized this of Broughty, and filled it with an English force.

As the Duke of Somerset departed with his army by the east of Scotland, the Earl of Lennox, who had received a disgust in the court of that kingdom, and had been honoured with the alliance of Henry VIII. entered by the west. His presence spread terror and dismay, and none met him but to do him homage. The heart of Arran, the regent, which was never intrepid, now shrunk within him. To conceal his fear, however, he collected the scattered remains of his enfeebled host, and from the western parts of Scotland, where he had taken refuge after the unfortunate action at Musselburgh, marched by Perth and Dundee to blockade the castle of Broughty. After having lain before it from the 1st of October 1547 to the 1st of January 1548, he departed from the siege with the loss of one of his best generals, and with that of all his ordnance, lamenting his doom to perpetual misfortune. Inspirited with this success, the English fortified the hill of Balgillo, about half a mile northward, and, notwithstanding the active exertions of James Haliburton, provost of Dundee, with a hundred horse, and of Sir Robert Maule, in his castle of Panmure, about six miles north-eastward, and about half a mile east from the present beautiful seat of that family, in the parish of Panbride, laid waste Dundee, and most of the county of Angus. With rage the Earl of Argyll heard the report. He collected his valiant clans, and, indignant, marched to Broughty; but felt the mortification of repulse.—Not long after, a similar fate awaited three regiments of the French commanded by D'Esse, and as many regiments of Germans, commanded by one of their own princes. At last, dissentions at home, and war with the French abroad, engaged the whole attention of the English. Provisions, arms, and ammunition, ceased to be regularly sent to their garrisons in Broughty, and the fort of Balgillo; and thus, on Feburary 20. 1550. they fell an easy prey into the hands of the allied army of Scots, Germans, and French, commanded by Des Thermes, the successor of D'Esse. Both fortresses were then dismantled; and though they have been more than once repaired and fortified, yet history describes them as the scene of no action which merits record. At present, there are only a few vestiges of fortification to be seen on the hill of Balgillo; and Broughty castle is fast wasting down to ruin.

In the following number of our Magazine we will give our readers a very minute and curious account of the two attacks made on Broughty Castle, by the Earl of Argyle and Mons. de Dessé, extracted from a very rare work, Beague's account of the Campaigns 1548 and 1549, originally published at Paris in 1556, and afterwards translated and republished at Edinburgh in 1706 by Abercromby, author of the martial atchievements of the Scots nation;—a fact, by the way, not generally known, as his name does not appear in the translation.

Memoirs of Mr FRANCIS MASSON, *the celebrated* BOTANIST.

THIS gentleman died in America, some months ago, aged about seventy. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, and although sprung from an humble stock, and rather of a limited education, raised himself to much honour and celebrity in the annals of botany. In the early part of his life he left his home, and went to England to follow the employment of

of a gardener; this profession naturally led him to the study of botany, to which he applied with great assiduity and success. That, however, was not his only pursuit in natural history, for in all the branches of that science he acquired a general, although not a minute knowledge.—The fields were the scenes which he took for his observations on the economy of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, in place of books and the closet, from whence too many of our modern naturalists derive and deal out their studies of nature.

His great curiosity, and unbounded desire of viewing the works of God, stimulated him to a love of foreign voyages and travels. He visited most, if not all the islands in the Atlantic, the West Indies, Africa, and North America, but never mentioned his being in the interior of Asia, as reported in some of our news-papers. He embarked in the same ship with Captain Cook, when on his voyage towards the south pole, and round the world. Forster and Sparrman, both naturalists, proceeded with this celebrated navigator, but they left Mr Masson at the Cape of Good Hope, it being the intention of his Majesty that he should explore that coast, and the interior of Africa, for the discovery of unknown plants.

After he had made his first journey, we find him, on the 11th of Sept. 1773, prepared for another, and joined by the indefatigable Professor Thunberg, who in the 2d vol. of his travels thus mentions their outset: "At this time I met with Mr Masson; he was well equipped with a large and strong waggon, tilted with sail-cloth, which was driven by an European servant, upon whom he could depend. We had each of us a saddle horse, and for our waggon we had several pair of oxen.

"Thus we formed a society, consisting of three Europeans and four Hottentots, who for the space of several months were to penetrate into the country together, put up with whatever we should find, whether good or bad, and frequently seclude ourselves from almost all the rest of the world and of the human race."

Mr Masson, in a letter to Sir John Pringle, then President of the Royal Society, has given an account of this and other two journies into the interior of Africa; they are inserted in the LXVI. vol. of the Philosophical Transactions.

About the same time he became acquainted with Lady Ann Monson, who, although "somewhat declined into the vale of years," accompanied her husband to India; not only as a duty to him, but in order to indulge a fondness, which she had contracted for the pursuits of natural history. She often attended Mr Masson in his excursions round the Cape. In compliment to her, or perhaps from her own discovery, he has named one of his beautiful heaths, *Erica Monsoniana*.—He was in all about thirteen years in this country, making the Cape his head quarters, and from thence sending to England, as opportunities offered, that fine collection of African plants which now enriches the gardens of Kew. The most numerous, and perhaps the most conspicuous, are his *Stapeliæ* and *Ericæ*. These he published in two folio vols. of elegant coloured plates. After his return home from Africa, he was solicited by the King to undertake a voyage to N. America, on purpose to make botanical researches on the other side of the Allegany or Apalachian mountains, a field little known, and scarcely ever before trod by the foot of a botanist. With some reluctance he consented, well knowing how hard the extremes of the heat and cold of that climate would bear upon his age, even although possessed of an uncommonly vigorous constitution. Unluckily in his passage he was taken by a French

ship

ship of war. They treated him very harshly; however, he was so far fortunate as to remain with them only for a few days. A New-England schooner heaving in sight, they put him on board of her, throwing after him his trunks, which contained his books, clothes, &c. He arrived soon after at New York, where he was hospitably received by his countrymen and all the lovers of science. There he continued for many months, occasionally making excursions into the Jersies and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of botanizing; he there found many plants formerly unnoticed by either Kalm or Clayton; of these he sent home several dried specimens to Sir Joseph Banks.

The writer of this memoir has to mention, that there has been a chasm in his correspondence with Mr Masson since the spring of 1799; he was then at Montreal, preparing to join the N. W. traders on their journey through the interior parts of America. If his manuscripts are preserved from that period to the time of his last illness, they must be a most valuable acquisition to natural history.

Mr Masson was of an athletic form, somewhat above the middle size, of an open, mild, and engaging countenance; his manners were plain, gentle, modest, and unassuming: he was a safe and an agreeable companion, and a most steady and affectionate friend. It is much to be regretted that no proper provision was made for this worthy man, that he might have enjoyed, ere he had "*shuffled off this mortal coil*," that ease and comfort to which his years, his toils, and his merits, were so well entitled.

National Debt.

THE following account shows what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st Nov. 1806.

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	L. 61,668,168
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on Loans,	52,156,420
Ditto by Land Tax, . .	22,645,280
Ditto by L 1 per cent. per annum on Imperial Loan, ...	719,016
Total,	L.137,188,884

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is L.2,267,171 .. 0 .. 7

Celestial Phenomena *for January* 1807.

Thursday, January 1st.

THE planet Venus is at present situated in longitude 9^s..11°..5′, and latitude 40 minutes South. She comes to the meridian almost at the same time as the Sun.

Wednesday, January 7th.

The longitude of Jupiter is at present 9^s..19°..9′, and his latitude 13 minutes South.

Saturday, January 10th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun. He comes to the meridian about 15 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning, and may therefore be seen in the morning before sun-rise. His declination is at that time 21°.. 49′ South, and consequently his amplitude will be nearly the same as that of the Sun.

Sunday, January 11th.

The planet Jupiter will be in conjunction with the Sun, at 3 minutes after one o'clock in the morning.

Tues-

Tuesday, January 13th.

SATURN is situated in 7ˢ..9°..23′, of longitude, and 2°..23′ of North latitude. His declination is 12°..22′ South, and he souths about 45 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, January 18th.

About 18 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening the Moon will be in conjunction with ♉ *Arietis*, and will very nearly eclipse. As the Moon is only in the beginning of her second quarter, this conjunction will be easily seen with a common telescope.

Tuesday, January 20th.

The SUN will enter the sign *Aquarius* at 18 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, and his longitude will be exactly 10 signs.

Wednesday, January 21st.

The GEORDIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the Sun, at 27 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning. His longitude will then be 7ˢ..0°..16′, and his latitude 33 minutes North.—His declination is 11°..3′ South, and he comes to the meridian about 30 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, January 23d.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 9ˢ..11°..10′.

Friday, January 30th.

The planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the Sun, at 47 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

NATIVE minium has lately been discovered by JAMES SMITHSON, Esq. It is disseminated in small quantity in the substance of a compact carbonate of zinc. Its appearance in general is that of a matter in a pulverated state; but in places it shews to a lens a flaky and chrystalline texture. Its colour is like that of a factitious minium, a vivid red with a cast of yellow. When gently heated with the blow-pipe, it assumes a darker colour, but on cooling resumes its original red. With a stronger heat it melts to litharge. On the charcoal it is reduced to lead. Mr Smithson conjectures that this native minium is produced by the decay of agalina, which he supposes to be itself a secondary production from the metallization of white carbonate of lead by hepatic gas.

It appears from Mr Davy's experiments on the chemical effects of electricity, that electricity does not *generate* fixed alkali, as supposed by Pacchiani, but only *evolves* it.

A new portable blowpipe for chemical experiments has been invented by Dr W. H. WOLLASTON. A description and drawing of it may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 63, p. 284.

The action of bodies upon light has been very successfully employed by M. BIOT, for analysing transparent substances, and particularly gases. If two substances of known refraction and proportions be mixed, and regard be had to the density of the mixture, total refraction may be calculated; and, on the contrary, when the refraction of a mixture of which the elements are known, is ascertained, their proportion may also be had. M. BIOT found that oxygen refracts the least, and hydrogen the most, at equal densities; and that atmospheric air gave exactly by experiment, the refraction, which, according to calculation, ought to be produced by a mixture of 210 parts of oxygen with 787 of azote, and 31 of carbonic acid.

A planetary epocha, discovered by a German 50 years ago, has lately been made public. In the space of 280,000 years, the six planets return to the same point of the heavens. The number of revolutions found

found by the German Astronomer, for each of the planets have been reduced into seconds by La Lande, and are as follow :

	No. of Rev.	No. of Seconds.
Mercury,	1162577	8836135098921
Venus,	455122	8835595689448
Earth,	280000	8835940680000
Mars,	148878	8835946519500
Jupiter,	23616	8835946544448
Saturn,	9516	8835946558608

These numbers differ so little from each other, that the deviation from the same precise number of seconds in each sum of revolutions, is not greater than the uncertainty in the known duration of these revolutions.

A curious piece of sculpture has been found in the suburb of Roule. It is a head sculptured upon a piece of flint, of the same kind as that of which gun flints are made, and is about 3 inches and 4 lines from the extremity of the chin, to the summit of the cranium. Its head-dress resembles that which was worn by the Greeks and Romans. The flint of which it is formed has been covered, wherever it was not broken or rubbed, with a coating of fine white, of a thickness scarcely perceptible. This coating was attached by none of the acids, and it united the harshness of chaldedony, the vitreous consistence of an enamel sufficiently translucid to admit of the different grey or blue shades of the flint being seen thro' it.

Professor KLAPROTH has taken great pains to investigate the component parts of native cinnabar ; and he finds, as results of his experiments, that Japan cinnabar, exclusive of its foreign parts, contains

Mercury -	84.50
Sulphur -	14.75
	99.25

But that the cinnabar from Neumaerktel, in Carniola, consists of

Mercury -	85.00
Sulphur -	14.25
	99.25

Professor PLOUST has discovered that the nitrate of soda is an economical article for fire-works, in the following proportions : five parts of the nitrate, one of charcoal, and one of sulphur, afford a powder which gives a flame of a reddish yellow, of considerable beauty ; and the mixture, burned in a metallic tube, will last three times as long as the same charge of common powder.

The same chemist has examined the birds' nests of the East, and finds them to consist merely of a single cartilage, uniform in its texture. He boiled one in water, which became soft, but was not separated in its parts, and lost only four hundredths of its weight.

Messrs VAUQUELIN and ROBIQUET, have discovered a new vegetable principle in Asparagus, which is chrystallizable like the salts ; but is neither acid nor neutral, and of which the solution in water is not affected by any of the re agents usually employed to ascertain the presence and nature of the salts dissolved in water. They have also discovered another principle, which seems to resemble manna.

M. LEBRUN has invented a method of coating the inside of trumpets with a lac, which unites to smoothness tenuity, without any injury to the sound of the instrument. By this means he prevents the deleterious consequences arising from the oxides of copper being collected in the insides of trumpets, and thus inhaled into the lungs.

Last

Last advice of CHARLES I. *to his Son* CHARLES. II.

(This interesting M.S. was found in removing some family papers in the Register Office. It seems impossible to discover who the person is, that here addresses Charles II.)

May it please your Majesty,

IT being my greatest honour and happines to have served your royall father of blessed memory, from his comeing to York in 42, to the end of the warr, as a souldier and servant to his Majesty, and being at London when his Majesty was traiterously and treacherously carried from Holmeby to Newmarket, the Duke of Richmond sent me to the King with letters pertinent to his Majesty's affairs at that time, from which time, until his Majesty was forced from Hampton court, he commanded my stay, and gave me many imployments in his publick affairs, as they then stood perplext with the proposals of the army and propositions of the howses; to reconcile which, the King in his great wisdom found a personal treaty to be not only the best, but sole expedient, and to promote that was the cheife imployment his Majesty gave me for many weeks, directing me both as to persons * and things as his affairs required.

But Cromwell, that source of malice and mischiefe, crost all his Majesty's wise councils and intentions of good to his people, and by his disimilations and counterfeit pietie, with his quack of weepeing, frustrated all the fair hopes his Majesty had of treaty, notwithstanding the heads of the congregations and many others of note (and at that time in power) concurred with his Majesty to that end, as being satisfied in theire judgements and consciences with the King's arguments and reasonings, that there was no other way but a personal treaty, to restore his Majesty and his people to their true, propper, and bounded rights.

But Cromwell broke all, and when he and others of his black gang, by many dark and various ways had fitted their horrid designs to a time fixed upon, to introduce their matchless crueltie and murder, which neither men nor books can equall or paralell; then all, (some very few excepted) of the King's servants and friends was put from the court, amongst whom, may it please your Majesty, I was one, who unfortunately was to take my last leave of his Majesty my most gracious soveraine and master, who was then pleased to think me worthy of his favor, and to give me in charge that which I now must humbly present to your Majesty, as neere as I can, in the King's very woords:

"Sir, You see and know how I am, and have been tormented betwixt the proposals of the Army, and the Presbeterian propositions. The first I am more inclined to, as being in the armies power; and the proposals in some things in agreeing better with my principles, but they change with success, will not keep their woords, and are like sand, of which I can take no holde.

"For the other, they propose to me, but on such hard teermes as neither my conscience as a Christian King, nor my judgement as a reasonable man, and their lawfull souveraigne, can condiscend, or ought to be prest to; yet these, though they would leave me only a title, reserving the power, give me election to conclude or not, and it is something to deal with principled men (though bad) because one knowes what to refuse.

"Therefore from these and many other

* Major Huntington, Captain Middleton, both living.

ther observations which my experience hath made in government, I charge you to tell my sonn what I shall command you, who is after me your lawfull king, and I hope will enjoy his crown in God's good time; for what may become of me I know not, having no confidence in those subjects, notwithstanding all their glossings to intend well to that King they put upon such extreams, as the Turk did the Christian, when he bid him renounce his religion.

"Sir, if things go on to the woorst, I trust you and command you to tell my sonn, it is my advice to him, that in matters of religion he doe nothing against his conscience, or the church well settled, nor gratify any faction or party by adheering as head to any one side; for by a seeming policy to gain some, he will in truth loose more; but if affairs of that sort run up to a height, bid him from me order things to go, in point of power, that he force what he cannot persuade, and never to trust those men, that, under pretence of religion, stawke into a war against lawful authoritie.

"In matters of state (tell my sonn) it holds alsoe; for when his judgement (as King) is convinced what is right, and soe best, desire him from me not to be drawn from it; and tho' many reasons may, and I doubt not will be given him, not to rest upon his own single judgement, his being a King making him incapable to know truth in some things, but by other mens eyes and eares; yet those reasons signify no more than this, that he be the more carefull how he grounds his judgement and who he believes. Therefore I confine my advice to him, that he govern first justly, then resolutely, it having bin no small occation of these our missiries that some men plaid their games at my hazard, which I would have bin aware of."

Then his Majesty added: "Tho' right be a thing in itself true, yet, in practice, it is only power that makes it so. Desire him to remember that."

And when I was about to kneel to kiss his Majesty's hand, the King staid me and said:

"Pray you Sir be satisfied you leave me resolved not to be persuaded or forced to do any thing against the rights of the church, or the crowne, or to do any thing to the prejudish of my friends; and yet I shall (with that care) goe very lowe for peace and the good of my people". And after I had kissed his Majesty's hand and taken my leave, he called me to him and said:

"I must say something to you as to the Covenant, which I would have my friends to know, many having sent to me of late for my pleasure about it; I could wish (the King said) every man would follow my example. But I shall not direct in these hard times, when bread and scruples of conscience justle one another. I shall think very well of those that take it not, and I shall not take it ill of those that are necessitated to take it."

On the Changes which time has effected on the Face of the Country, in the West HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 743.)

SIMILAR phenomena may be observed at the extremities of the Lochs Fyne, Craignish, Feachan, Moidart, Carron, Nakeal, and almost all those on the coast, and at the mouth of Loch Etive, where an extensive flat of Moss has been formed by the spoils of the mountains brought down by the rivers, and collected by the tides, until the sea receded, and left it uncovered. On the North of this bay a considerable bank of sand, which constituted the old shore, is very visible. It rises by a gradual declivity from the present shore, and is now under

under tillage, and covered with houses, proving that formerly this bay was joined to Loch - Creran, and that Ardmuknage was an island.

On this ground rises a hill about eighty feet high, at one period insulated, on the summit of which, in former ages, stood the fortress of Berigonium, fancifully supposed to have been in those days the principal city of Scotland. It might then have been a royal residence, as there are accounts of one of the early Scottish monarchs having taken refuge in it, and being besieged. The site of it may yet be discovered, as part of the walls are still extant: and it may not be improper here to refute the opinion of the late Mr Pennant, respecting this antique, in his ascribing it to volcanic origin. The hill upon which this fortress was erected is one solid mass of common and shistose granite, with a mixture of trap, and the remains of the walls prove it to have been one of those vitrified forts, of which few vestiges are now to be found. I am possessed of several specimens of the composition of the walls, which plainly shew they were of this kind, and that the fuel used in this process of vitrification was wood, as the impression the glassy parts received from the charcoal by cooling in contact with it, are quite distinct and conclusive. The rock known by the name of Granite is supposed to be of primary arrangement, and coeval with the formation of the globe, of course this hill cannot be of volcanic origin, even supposing it to have been thrown up above the surface into its present irregular shape by subterraneous fire, and it bears no marks of having had a crater: And though the component parts of the vitrified walls upon its top have the appearance of the different species of lava and pumice, yet the impression of the charcoal sufficiently proves the principle upon which such fabrics were reared: besides, it is known, that artificial mixtures with the assistance of heat, can be made to resemble volcanic appearances in every respect. If Mr Pennant believed this hill to be the effect of volcano from its being close to an extensive ridge of mountains wholly composed of pudding-stone; he he was equally in an error, the texture of this aggregate rock being a collection of shore or river stones, of various sizes, made round and elliptical by the action of water, and adhering together by means of sand, andthe pulverulent remains of mineral substances, which filling up the interstices, form, by the addition of oxide of iron, a hard cement, equally solid with the flints it envelopes.

Advancing northward by the road which proceeds along the windings of the shore, the naturalist will frequently be gratified by a diversity of scenery which will croud upon his eye, and if he be a Painter also, there are some exquisite views to be caught on the road hence towards Lochaber, and in this range there are likewise observable some permanent signs of the ancient extent of the sea.

On the shore below what was once the seat of the powerful but unfortunate chief of the clan, Stewart of Appin, is a granite of a prodigious size, placed upon a shelving rock in a manner not to be accounted for, by a small protuberant part resting upon four small stones that support it at the height of nine inches. The figure of this stone is nodulous, and its circumference every way, very considerable. Its texture is different from other granites lying close to it, and it is surrounded by the sea at high water.

The entrance to the vale of Glencoe from the West is marked by the sea in the same manner as the more southern parts of the coast, and shews that at one period it run a considerable way into it.

The wild sublimity of this Glen, the

the imaginary birth-place of the fictitious Celtic bard, is rendered interesting from the infamous and perfidious massacre to which its simple possessors were subjected in 1692 by order of King William.

The gloom which constantly reigns over these valleys, and the dark features of the surrounding mountains, accord with the melancholy sensations produced by the recollection of a circumstance so disgraceful to the annals of these kingdoms, and seem to point out this place as a fit situation for the perpetration of a deed so shocking to humanity.

The island of Oronsay, one of the Hebrides, seems to have undergone a more remarkable change than perhaps any part of the mainland, and an examination of it shews, in a satisfactory manner, the singular means by which new land hath been produced, where originally there was none; while at the same time it establishes that the sea on the west coast of Scotland has fallen greatly below its former level.

When the sea was of its original boundary, the principal part of this island was under water, and it is probable that it was then only an extensive range of sunk rocks, feeding myriads of shell animals, and sea plants. By the excessive force of the tempestuous sea to which it is exposed from its situation in the western ocean, the surrounding sand and fossils, which were broken and powdered by its action against the rocks, as they emerged above the surface of the water, were driven by the winds and waves upon the rocks so as gradually and completely to cover them. This simultaneous process of the elements going on regularly as the water receded, produced the beautiful piece of flat land which now forms the island, the soil of which sufficiently justifies this opinion, being wholly a mixture of sand, and shells long driven about by the waves, and finely powdered by continual agitation. To this may be added the remains of marine vegetables which grew and decayed upon these rocks, and which being decomposed by intimate collision with this calcareous powder, became the soil. There are several considerable banks of entire shells upon the island, probably collected by the tides, which in these seas are very rapid.

The surface of this island is covered with a fine sward, and feeds a large herd of cattle; but a curious appearance which takes place in the fields about the end of Winter and beginning of Spring is perhaps not easily accounted for. At this season when vegetation is at a stand, a number of circles become visible upon the grass, and the leaves which form them, rapidly get the lively green of an advanced crop, while the surrounding pile is still bleak and torpid.—These circles or rings are of various diameters, from two to fifteen feet, and mathematically accurate. Several segments of them are sometimes joined, and the line of circumference of all of them is nearly alike from twelve to fifteen inches broad.

The ground where these are seen has frequently been turned up with the plough, but when again laid down to grass, the same circles appeared. They are sometimes interrupted by different eminences, such as old turf dikes, or the like; but the circle continues across, and forms regularly on both sides.

The island of Tyree is in many respects similar to that of Oronsay, and seems to have owed its origin to the same cause.

In the island of Belnahuay, forty feet above the high water mark, besides the large cave from which it is named, there have lately been discovered proofs equally convincing.—This island is wholly formed of argillaceous shistus, a considerable quarry of which has been wrought for some time.

Upon

Upon removing the mould which scarcely covers the rock, great quantities of testaceous shells were found, and many of them still firmly adhered to it.

In mountainous countries there is a natural tendency to collections of fresh water, the inequality of the surface not admitting of the direct descent of the streams which occasionally rush from the heights to the sea, the great reservoir of all. The water being consequently collected in the deep interstices between the mountains, forms those sheets of water, of every imaginable magnitude, so often useful and ornamental.

This body of water, being gradually accumulated, readily finds an efflux at the lowest part of the surrounding banks, and rushing from its confinement, is precipitated with more or less celerity, according to the ground over which it passes, and becomes a river, shaping for itself a bed, which getting deeper by degrees, is frequently fixed as its unalterable course.

From such causes, all the lochs that are scattered over this country must have had their origin; but their borders have undergone changes not less advantageous than the sea shore, from the deepening of the channels of rivers issuing from them allowing the water to escape and leave the banks.

On the borders of Loch Awe, one of the largest lakes in Scotland, the beautiful and romantic scenery of which must have fascinated every traveller of taste, changes of the same nature have taken place, new land being gained in like manner as upon the sea coast, by the conjoint effects of several considerable rivers which supply it, and the diminution of its water.

In former ages, when the water of this lake extended many feet higher upon the banks than at present, it escaped by an outlet at the south-west extremity, falling into the then great bay of Crinan, and carrying with it such quantities of mud as afterwards formed that extensive moss, as before noticed. It is now discharged from the side of the lake, at the distance of twenty-five miles from the old place, into Loch Etive, at the base of the prodigious mountain of Cruachan, from which descend many streams, rendered impetuous by its great declivity, and which are now tributary to this river.

In tracing the effects of these mountain streams at different periods, it appears probable that these assisted the breaking out of the lake at this place, by washing away the earth, during a long course of years, from the side of the lake, which being suddenly inundated at some future period, and meeting with little resistance, the water burst forth as it now flows, and the channel becoming daily deeper from the rapidity of the stream, at last drained off such a quantity of the water as obliterated the ancient passage, and left a great space of the banks dry. The same changes, from the same cause, have also happened to two considerable lakes in this vicinity, those of Avich and Scamadil.

The fresh water lake of Lochnell, now about two miles distant from the sea, appears at one time to have been an arm of it. A circumstance perfectly satisfactory from the appearance of the intermediate ground.

That this country has been subjected to violent volcanic concussions in the earlier periods of time, there can be no doubt, as the arrangement of the mountains, and the irregularity of the various strata which compose them, shew that they are not of primary formation, so that its origin may, with much probability, be ascribed to subterraneous fire, which so convulsed the primitive structure as to produce the confused mixture of

shape-

shapeless and disordered matter we now behold. The effects of this commotion and derangement of the physical order of the universe, is presented to our observation in every country, but in none is it more conspicuous than upon the western coast of Scotland.

By this secondary disposition, an astonishing variety of mineral substances are exposed to our examination, which are blended together without order, fractured into every imaginable form, and thrown into every possible diversity of strata, so as to exhibit a surface at once the most irregular and steril.

One of the most remarkable phenomena on this coast, and probably peculiar to it, is the singular arrangement of strata of trap, or whinstone, which is met with in many places.

These generally resemble immense walls and belts, from two to eight feet in breadth, and are always disposed in a direction perfectly perpendicular, invariably running in lines nearly straight, and parallel, from North-west to South-east. These are distributed over the country at different distances from each other, sometimes imbedded in puddingstone, shistose, or other rocks, and frequently rising in amazing masses of walls alone, and detached from every thing, and seem to be continued from the main land to some of the islands, though separated by an intervening sea of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles, where they can again be taken up and traced, in a line directly opposite to, and of the same breadth with that portion upon the main.—These walls are composed of separate stones laid one above another, and fitting accurately as if done by art, being all of the same length, and lying across. Particular instances of this curious structure are near Craignish castle, and the slate quarry at Easdale.

The naturalist to whom geology is an interesting study, will find in the physical economy of the West Highlands an ample field of research. If the attention of the traveller be directed to other objects, to rural affairs, and to the state of the peasantry, he will see much cause to blame the mode of conducting the former, and to compassionate the unpropitious situation of the latter.

Unfortunately for the prosperity of the country, these subjects have not hitherto been considered with that serious attention which ought to be bestowed upon them, and which their importance seems to deserve: for in a country which does not supply the one twentieth part of its indispensible wants, surely there is much need of agricultural improvement. And where the peasantry are poor and uncomfortable, it is certainly possible to meliorate their condition. In this state of matters, much remains to be done.

It was intended to have added a few remarks relative to some Danish antiques. still extant in this country; but as this communication is already too long, these are delayed to some future period.

Wishing your publication every success, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. MACLEAY, M. D.

Oban, Sept. 2. 1806.

Genealogy of the INDIAN GODDESS *of* SMALL POX.

*By a Native Indian**.

To James Anderson, Esq. Physician Gen.

Respected Sir, *Fort St George.*

HAVING heard you express a wish of becoming acquainted with the story of

* We are indebted for this very curious article to a gentleman in Edinburgh, to whom it was transmitted by Dr Anderson.

of Mariahamah, the goddess who presides over small-pox, I made it my business, after my return to this place, to obtain it for you. I accordingly applied to several intelligent Bramins, &c. who favoured me with the best received account taken from the Bermaundaporanum and Bauradum, which I now have the pleasure to send you. You will, no doubt, find the language of the translation ungrammatical, and full of errors, but I hope it is still plain enough for you to understand it, which is all I wish.

I am, respected Sir,
Your most obedient, and
Humble servant,

(Signed,) *Mootoowsawney.*

Trichinopoly,
2d July, 1805.

Origin of MARRIAMEN.

Translated from the Bermaundaporanum and Bauradum.

ACRUDAVIRANA, one of the hermits of the Kaunmeegum forest, being desired by Darmarajau, to relate the history of Persoorama, an encarned Vishnoo, has related in the following terms:

Kaudy Rajah, whose capital town was Tyotty, having been for a long series of time deprived of the pleasure of being a father, made innumerable vows to heaven that he might be favoured with a child; and effectively his prayers being heard, he had a female child, which was named Maroondoody, and was brought up in all kinds of arts and sciences. Her perfection in every branch of the arts and sciences, together with her accomplished beauty, induced her father to find out an husband who might be worthy of her. Roossiger, an hermit, who passed a solitary life on the shore of the Nirmada river, being chosen by preference, was happy enough to have that young princess Maroondoody for his consort.

Many years had elapsed since the marriage was celebrated; but the princess, having had no child to comfort her in her solitariness, gave way to her sorrow, which, being perceived by her husband Roossiger, he told her that he would make her conceive if she brought rice properly dressed. That princess, actuated by the desire of becoming a mother, was eagerly employed in dressing rice when her mother arrived there to see her Maroondoody. After having paid the usual respects to her mother, she informed her of the object for which she was dressing rice. The mother, having been steril since she was brought to bed of her only daughter, imparted to the princess her daughter the ardent desire she had to become fecund, and entreated her to engage her husband, the hermit, to confer on her the same blessing as he intended to do on his wife. The princess having engaged the hermit, her husband, to do it, the dressed rice was carried to him, from which he took two handfuls of rice, and pronounced on one of them the powerful prayer, invoking Bruma for his wife; on the other the invocation of Vishnoo for his mother-in-law (because his wife was to have a Brumo, or Bramin child; and his mother-in-law a Chattria child, or a prince,) and gave them to his wife, shewing her particularly the handful of rice which each of them must take, but they, by mistake, exchanged them mutually, so that the mother took the rice which the daughter should have taken.

Roossigar, hermit, on his return from the shore of a river, where he had been to discharge the usual religious duty called *Poossa*, was astonished at seeing the charm and grace of royalty shining in the complexion, and specially on the face of his wife, (because this was the effect of the

royal

royal fœtus in her womb,) but the princess perceived the uneasiness of her husband, prostrated herself at his feet, and begged his forgiveness for her mistake; when the hermit, with the view of avoiding the dishonour he would, as a Bramin, incur if his wife was brought to-bed of a Chattriah child, implored both Vishnoo and Bruma to divert this dishonour, and to change the Chattriah fœtus in the womb of his wife into a Bruma one; the princess, his wife, was consequently brought to-bed of a Bruma child, which was named Jamadakiny, and her mother of another child, who was named Visvamittraru. Jamadakiny, in imitation of his father, became also an hermit, and was married with Renooga, daughter to Waissidian, a Bramin. Roossigar, content with the service rendered by Renooga, his daughter-in-law, commanded her to ask what she wanted; but decency having not permitted her to ask of her father-in-law the grace of becoming fecund, she stood confounded and ashamed. The father-in-law having perceived the perplexity of her mind, and having penetrated into her desire, blessed her with five children; foretold her, that the fifth child would be endowed with a miraculous strength of body, and with every astonishing perfection; and that if she obeyed perfectly her husband, she would be respected and honoured by the world: after having conferred these blessings on his daughter-in-law, he retired to the shore of the Gangah.

Effectively she had five children; the first named Roomanmah, the second named Sooshanan, the third named Vassoo, the fourth Visvavassoo, and the fifth named Parassooraman Vishnoo himself, who is incarned for restoring justice to its ancient splendour,—and for comforting and relieving the Earth (a deity) from her burden.

It was usual to Renooga, to bring for the daily worship of her husband, called *Poossa*, water in a pot formed by her with the sand of the river, (because it is said, that in the ancient time chaste women may operate such miracles as they think of.) A certain day she was forming a pot with sand, when a kondravan, (angel) named Setrangoodan, passed by in the air: Renooga having seen his shape in the water, was astonished at his beauty, and instantly her chastity being spotted by this astonishment, the pot formed by her was broken, she perceived her fault, and gave her husband notice of the circumstances.

But Jamadakiny, incensed against his wife for her unchaste thought, commanded four of his eldest sons to behead their mother, but they thro' horror for the matricide, refused to comply with his order. Provoked by their disobedience, he cursed them, and immediately they were metamorphosed into birds. The fifth son, Persooramah, arrived there, and was desired by his father to behead his mother, which was instantly executed. The father, satisfied with the unprecedented obedience of his youngest son, desired him to demand what he liked. He, profiting of the generous disposition of his father, implored him to bring again his mother to life, and to restore his metamorphosed brothers to their ancient state: the filial and fraternal attachment, added to his unprecedented obedience, raised the affection of his father the more for him, and induced him to grant the request of his son: the corpse of Renooga was then brought in, and a new head created, and incorporated with the dead body, which was instantly brought to life; the old head, having been the throne of the unchaste thought which had occasioned these evils, was cast off.

Renooga,

Renooga, having been much concerned about the fate of her old head, implored her husband to bestow any blessing upon it. Jamadakiny, in compliance to the intreats of his wife, blessed that it should be respected and worshipped by the world under the name of Ellaman, and Mootauluman, these five children having then retired into different remote forests as hermits.

Some time after, the hundred sons of the King Kartigavirachurchinen, whose capital town is Mayooshpady, having set out a hunting, came by chance to the residence of Jamadakiny, and paid their respects to him. Being wrapt up in an extacy, in contemplation of the supreme and omnipotent being, he did not return their respects; but this they attributed to the braminical pride, and provoked by his silence, they immediately beheaded him. The sorrow of Renooga on that occasion cannot be expressed, but to put an end to it, she was resolved to burn herself with the dead body of her husband, as the *Saustrum*, or code of rites, prescribed, that the corpse should be burned within a *Moogoortum*, (or one hour of time:) the wood was then prepared and kindled, when Renooga set herself on it by the corpse of her husband: they were burning, when a heavy rain fell and quenched the fire; but she was not consequently dead: her cloth was consumed by fire, the burnt parts of her body was then formed into pustules, she got up crying, and was running from one place to another, with fiery dizziness, and all other symptoms attending rage, and arrived at last to the residence of the Pariah people. The Pariah women then tied Margoesa branches to her loins, as a cloth, and fanned her with the same leaves, and offered her, as she was a Bramin, meal of rice to eat.

Persooramah, her fifth son, having, though in a remote country, seen by his spiritual view all that happened to his parents, fled with the swiftness of wind to the assistance of his mother, who, at the first sight of her son, beat her breast 21 times: Persooramah having seen his mother in a desperate state and desolation, was resolved to take revenge for 21 generations on the princes who had killed his father, and on the other princes of the world who did not assist his mother in this circumstance. He, as Vishnoo, has blessed his mother, that she would have a powerful influence over mankind, and communicated to them the pain she was then labouring under, and that she would be respected and worshipped by the world, and be a favourite divinity to the Pariah, that last class of people, that she, having been preserved by the rain from being burnt by fire, will be named hereafter Maury, and Mauriamal by the name of rain, which is styled in the Malabar and Grandum languages *Maury*.

Persooramah has effectively taken revenge on all the princes for 21 generations, and granted this world to Kasia Bruma as a gratuity, and resides in the Maliaulum, or Malabar coast.

Etymologies *Rectified.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN comparison of the antiquity of the *Gaelic* language, the Greek and Latin may be said to be of yesterday. If so, what modern language can compete with it in this respect? must it not then equally excite the astonishment and contempt of every Scotsman acquainted with the original language of his country, to see names really *Gaelic* attempedt to be derived from the Latin, and what is still more absurd, from the English. To illustrate this truth, I have

have annexed a few names, which have been sadly mangled; and the insertion of which in your useful Miscellany, will oblige,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

November 1st, 1806. *Milo.*

Montrose. This word is uniformly pronounced Mon Ross.—From the similarity of sound, the Romish ecclesiastics probably took it for an English name, viz. Mountrose, *i. e.* Rose-hill; and hence, no doubt, Buchanan, &c. borrowed their *Mons Rosarum*. *Knox*, in his history, borrows it from the French, and writes it *Montrois*, *i. e.* the three hills. There are three hills here, viz. the *Horologe* hill, the *Fort* hill, and the *Windmill* hill. Tho' from the nature of the soil it is not probable any of these hills were hills of roses; it cannot be denied that there are three hills; and, as far as matter of fact is concerned, Knox's etymology is the most plausible.

But unfortunately for the above theories, the Montrose in question is not the original one, but derives its name from old Montrose, situated about four miles farther up, and on the opposite side of the River *South Esk* and to which neither Buchanan's hill of roses, nor Knox's three hills will apply.

A Dorsum, or ridge of about 300 feet elevation, reaches from the high hill of *Bonnyton* to the South Esk, and terminates in a promontory overlooking the west point of the extensive bason of Montrose; and on this promontory stands the village of old Montrose. This ridge for about a mile not only overlooks, but bounds the fertile vale of *Kinnaird* on the East side. This vale is almost level, and of great extent. The original soil is a thin cover of moss on a deep sub-stratum of clay. A considerable part of this vale was a complete morass, till within these four years it was drained by the late Sir David Carnegie at an immense expence; and there is no reason to doubt that the whole, at or least the most considerable part of it, originally lay in the same state. Whoever indeed looks at this level district, must be convinced that it has been recovered from its original state at immense expence.

Having premised these few facts, how beautifully natural will appear the true etymology *Mon Ross*, which consists of two Gaelic words, *Mon* and *Ross*, literally signifying the *Promontory* of the *Moss!*

Dundee. History informs us *Earl David*, the king's brother, landed here in a storm, and on his getting ashore exclaimed *Donum Dei*, *i. e.* the gift of God, and that from this circumstance the town changed its old name *Allectum*, and took the new one, *Donum Dei*, *i. e. Dundee*. All that we can infer from this silly story is, that the Romish ecclesiastics, to whom Earl *David* was a great benefactor, wished it to be so, and they have in a great measure succeeded.

It is reported that the Romans, when they first saw the *Tay*, exclaimed *Ecce Tiberim*, and from this town's delightful situation on the imaginary Tiber, it is not improbable that they might call it *Allectum Opidum*, *i. e.* the *beloved* or *delightful* city, in allusion to *Rome*.

Be that as it may, we have fortunately preserved to us, by Buchanan and others, who were not to be duped by Popish fictions and legendary tales, the antient name of this town, viz. *Taodunum*, *i. e. Dun Tay*, *i. e.* The hill or fort of Tay. There is something so peculiar and appropriate in the Gaelic names, that they speak conviction at once, neither can a foreign etymology be fixed on them without the most palpable absurdity. This town takes its name from an old Caledonian fort on the banks of Tay. These forts were uniformly called *Duns*,

Duns, a name much more ancient than Rome itself. But how much more natural and appropriate is the name *Dun Tay*, than the fictitious and absurd ones, viz. The *Beloved City*, or the *Gift of God*?

Catterthun. — Your correspondent R. H. in a former Number of your Miscellany, has given several etymologies of this word. Many of our old names, owing to the mutability of language, cannot be perhaps at the present day satisfactorily analysed, and this is perhaps one of them. I shall therefore advance nothing positively respecting it, but content myself with exploding the ridiculous etymology which is in every one's mouth, viz, Castra Thani, i. e. the Thane's Camp. This absurd etymology was probably fabricated by the Romish ecclesiastics of Brechin, to flatter *Lindsay of Finhaven*, (within whose bounds this hill stood) or some other feudal lord, who had been their benefactor, and might use this fortress occasionally as a camp. Whoever can swallow Donum Dei, for Dun Dee, may also swallow *Castra Thani* for *Catter thun*. These two forgeries are at once so palpably absurd, and at the same time have such an air of similarity, that it is difficult to suppose them other than the work of one and the same hand.

Guthrie, i. e. The neck or outlet of the river. The river *Lunan* takes its rise near *Forfar*, and is almost one continued loch, till it approaches the estate of *Guthrie*, where it breaks out and assumes the regular shape of a river. From this circumstance the estate of *Guthrie* derives its name, and from this estate the family of Guthrie also take their name.

But what man acquainted with the Gaelic, and the situation of this estate, can suppress his laughter, when he reads in the Statistical account of Bervie, that Guthrie is *Gut-three*?— That the ancestor of the family was a fisherman at Bervie, and ordered his wife to gut three fish for King David, when he was shipwrecked there—and that the King, in consequence of his hospitality, gave him the name of Gut-three, whence both the estate and family derived the name of Guthrie?

The Guthries of Guthrie with justice claim as high antiquity as any family in the county of Angus. The above ridiculous etymology is therefore the fabrication of some well meaning though injudicious panegyrist, or, what is more probable, of some rival family of later date, to mortify the pride, and lessen the consequence of the Guthries.

At any rate, it is totally void of foundation, nor was it possible that King David would address an illiterate fisherman in a language unknown at that time in the North of Scotland; whereas the name Guthrie is not only Gaelic, but accords to facts, and delineates the situation and circumstances of the estate to which it gives name.

On the Beneficial Effects of the Art of BOXING.

By Samuel Argent Bardsley.

THERE is a kind of personal contest to which I shall devote a few remarks, as it has been the source of obloquy and reprobation among foreigners, to the national character. The public exhibition of boxing, and the practice of the same art in deciding private and personal quarrels, are here alluded to. The exhibition of pugilism on a public stage is most probably a relic of one species of the Roman gymnastic. This mode of venal stage-fighting is a barbarous prostitution of a manly and useful art, whether considered as an exercise calculated to inspire fortitude and intrepidity, or to afford efficacious means of defence against personal insult and violence. But when consider-

dered merely in the light of yielding gratification as a public spectacle, or of furnishing an opportunity for gambling speculations, it is then viewed in all its nak d deformity: yet is not the art of boxing, by which instantaneous insult may be avenged, or personal injury averted, less dangerous than any other practice adopted by the inhabitants of the continent, on similar occasions, and for similar purposes? The question is an important one; and the following facts and observations may serve, perhaps, to apologize for, if they cannot justify, a custom so interwoven with our national manners and character.

So long as man is subject to the imperfection of his nature, he must becompelled to acquire the art of self-defence, as well as that of annoyance to others. Our experience of his conduct and character, teaches us the impossibility of extinguishing the passions of pride and resentment, which, although they frequently involve him in misery, are still the sources of some of his noblest qualities and attributes. As some portion of evil will attach to the best and wisest system of moral or civil restraint, that policy is perhaps the wisest, which legislates for man as he is, not altogether as he ought to be. Suffer the passions to reign uncontrouled, and you dissolve the bonds of society; stifle the active energies of a resolute independent spirit, and you degrade the man into a passive slave. The feeling of resentment for unprovoked injury and insult is a salutary, if not instinctive provision of our common nature. It may be asked, Is man then to be the judge and avenger of his own wrongs? Is not every offence against the person of a citizen a breach of the laws of society? and should it not he punished as such?—Certainly:—But if in the best regulated states it be found impracticable to prevent man from frequently asserting a claim to the vindication of his own real or supposed wrongs, it then becomes a question of expediency as to the most preferable mode by which he may be enabled to obtain this end. Boxing may not unjustly be considered as the most eligible means of offence and defence. It is properly ranked among those athletic exercises which, at the same time that they impart address and strength to the body, inspire courage and fortitude to the mind. It may indeed lead bad hearts and bad heads into acts of presumption and petty tyranny; but this propensity to an improper exertion of skill and courage would be checked, in proportion as men were more equally possessed of the means of defence or aggression. They would learn to respect the skill and bravery of each other, and consequently be less prone to undue resentment and quarrels. The government that would attempt, with a despotic and severe authority, to controul the exertions of self-confidence, and a moderate exercise of just resentment, could only expect to rule a nation of timid and revengeful slaves. The open and ingenuous expression of manly indignation might be repressed; but the rancorous feelings of malignant revenge would be fostered and encouraged. But no state can, with any prospect of success, attempt such an absolute dominion over the passions of men. And if it did, "it must (according to the observation of a spirited author) in order to act consistently, prohibit the use of knives, hatchets, and even pokers; for any of these, upon a sudden emergency, might impart a fearful power to the enraged and the feeble."

If we consider the practice of other countries, where boxing is unknown, we shall find that the modes of resenting injuries, resorted to by the common people, are full of danger and ferocity.

In

In Italy *, the stiletto is not only the weapon of the hired assassin, but is also kept ready in the bosom of the respectable citizen, to be plunged into the heart of his friend or neighbour upon any sudden provocation from anger, or motive of revenge. When the passions are under greater restraint, from the influence of laws, of climate, and of custom, such dreadful consequences do not ensue from the quarrels of the populace†. Yet even in France, and most parts of Germany, the quarrels of the people are determined by a brutal appeal to force, directed in any manner, however perilous, to the annoyance or destruction of an adversary. Sticks, stones, and every dangerous kind of weapon, are resorted to for the gratification of passion or revenge. But the most common and savage method of settling quarrels upon the continent, is the adoption of the Pancratium. The parties close, and struggle to throw each other down; at the same time the teeth and nails are not unemployed. In short, they tear ‡ each other like wild beasts, and never desist from the conflict till their strength is completely exhausted; and thus regardless of any established laws of honour, which teach forbearance to a prostrate foe, their cruelty is only terminated by their inability to inflict more mischief. And yet superficial observers, and especially all foreigners who have written concerning our customs and manners, loudly brand the English character with savage rudeness and brutality, because they have seen men terminate their quarrels by an appeal to boxing; in which the parties are not permitted to take an unfair advantage of each other, but when one is disposed to yield, the combat immediately closes, and the conqueror and the vanquished are often seen to give and receive a hearty shake of the hand, in token of mutual good will and forgiveness. In no instance does the manly, spirited, and generous character of Britons, rise to a higher pitch than in this alacrity almost universally shown by the most ignorant and lowest order of the people, to terminate their personal contests in a kindly and honourable manner. The mind indeed is thus relieved at once from the brooding mischief of malice and revenge. For, when the idea

* In an authentic publication of the life of the late Pope, it is affirmed that upwards of 1000 persons annually fell victims in Rome to the stiletto; either by the hand of the hired assassin, or in private quarrels. Dr Moore reckons the number of murders in Naples, by the dagger, at not less than 400 annually.

† The mode of fighting in Holland among the seamen and others is well known by the apellation of Snecker-snee. In this contest sharp knives are used, and the parties frequently maim, and sometimes destroy each other. The government deems it necessary to tolerate this savage practice. Certain fines are imposed if wounds be inflicted on dangerous parts of the body; but a very trifling, and indeed seldom any punishment ensues, provided the general rules of the combat have been adhered to.

‡ In Virginia and the other Southern states of America, the most savage acts of barbarity are committed in the quarrels of the people. Gouching, or thrusting out the eye from the socket, is one of the means resorted to upon almost every personal dispute. An intelligent traveller, Mr Weld, declares, that at Richmond, in Virginia, it was nothing uncommon to meet with persons deprived of one or both eyes from this horrid practice. He mentions another mode to disable an antagonist, so detestably barbarous, as to excite incredulity, if the account had not been corroborated by other writers.

idea of self-consequence has been maintained, in courageously supporting the contest, a man is better satisfied with himself and others, and consequently more likely to dismiss his ill will and resentment. In order to foster manly fortitude and vigour, and to prevent the mischiefs arising from the irregular and brutal exertions of strength and ferocity, would it not be advisable to encourage the art of boxing with mufflers, as a subordinate branch of the gymnastic exercises? All stage exhibitions of prize fighting ought to be rigidly prohibited; nor should men ever be suffered to prostitute their strength and valour for the sordid purpose of gain.

It is a singular, though striking fact, that in those parts of the kingdom where the generous and manly system of pugilism is least practised, and where, for the most part, all personal disputes are decided by the exertion of savage strength and ferocity, a fondness for barbarous and bloody sports is found to prevail. In some parts of Lancashire *bull-baiting* and *man-slaying* are common practices. The knowledge of pugilism as an art is, in these places, neither understood nor practised. There is no established rule of honour to save the weak from the strong, but every man's life is at the mercy of his successful antagonist. The object of each combatant in these disgraceful contests, is, to throw each other prostrate on the ground, and then with hands and feet, teeth and nails, to inflict at random every possible degree of injury and torment *. This is not an exaggerated statement of the barbarism still prevailing in many parts of this kingdom. The county assizes for Lancashire afford too many convincing proofs of the increasing mischiefs arising from these savage and disgraceful combats. The judges, on these occasions, have frequently declared in the most solemn and impressive charges to the Grand Jury, that the number of persons indicted for murder, or manslaughter, in consequence of the bestial mode of fighting practised in this county, far exceeded that of the whole northern * circuit; and that, in future, they were determined to punish with the utmost rigour of the law, offenders of this description. But, alas! these just denunciations have little availed. Is it not then highly probable, that the evil which the severity of the law has been unable to correct, might be gradually and effectually abolished, or at least greatly mitigated, by the encouragement of a more manly, and

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* A disgusting instance of this ferocious mode of deciding quarrels was not long since brought forward at the Manchester Sessions. It appeared in evidence, that two persons, upon some trifling dispute, at a public-house, agreed to lock themselves up in a room with the landlord and "fight it out," according to the Bolton method. This contest lasted a long time, and was only terminated by the loss of the greatest part of the nose and a part of an ear, belonging to one of the parties, which were actually bitten off by the other, during the fight. The sufferer exhibited at the trial part of the ear so torn off; and when asked by the counsel, what had become of that part of his nose which was missing? he replied, with perfect naivete—"That he believed his antagonist had swallowed it:" It has happened to the writer of these remarks to witness, in more than one instance, the picking up in the streets, lacerated portions of ears and fingers after these detestable and savage broils. Surely either our laws or manners might interfere in suppressing such deeds of savage barbarity.

* At one assizes, no less than nine persons were convicted of manslaughter, originating from these disgraceful rencounters.

and less dangerons mode of terminating the quarrels of the populace?—In the southern parts of this kingdom, very rarely (and then chiefly in pitched battles for gain) is there any danger to life or limb from the practice of fair boxing. If, then, in the public schools and large manufactories of Lancashire, where immense numbers of boys are under the entire controul of their masters and employers, some pains were taken to introduce the manly system of boxing, and the laws of honour, by which it is regulated, there can scarcely be room to doubt, but that the life of man would be more respected, barbarous propensities subdued, and the present character of the county rescued from the stigma of savage rudeness. It has been asserted, by those qualified to judge, that since the late diffusion of the knowledge of the pugilistic art by itinerant practitioners among the northern inhabitants of this kingdom, the mere exertions of brutal strength and ferocity have somewhat fallen into disuse, both as exercises of pastime, and as means of offence and defence. In order therefore to abolish all traces of the savage mode of contest which has been so fully described, would it not be adviseable to hold forth prizes, at wakes and public amusements, (where the populace assemble chiefly for the purpose of diversion and pastime) for the encouragement of those, who excelled in sparring with mufflers? This trial of skill, force, and agility, (which was at first the practice of the ancients) would contribute, *under due regulations*, to invigorate the body, animate the courage, and effectually abolish the present dangerous and inhuman method of deciding personal contests.

Memoirs of Manchester Society.

Copy of a LETTER *from* OLIVER CROMWELL, *giving an Account of the* BATTLE *of* DUNBAR.

From Original Memoirs written during the Great Civil War.

SIR,

I Hope it is not ill taken, that I make no more frequent adresses to the parliament; things that are of trouble, in point of provision for your army, and of ordinary direction, I have, as I could, often presented to the council of state, together with such occurrences as have happened; who, I am sure, as they have not been wanting in their extraordinary care and provision for us, so neither what they judge fit and necessary, to represent the same to you: and this I thought to be a sufficient discharge of my duty on that behalf.

It hath now pleased God to bestow a mercy upon you, worthy your knowledge, and of the utmost praise and thanks of all that fear and love His name; yea, the mercy is far above all praise, which, that you may the better perceive, I shall take the boldness to tender into you some circumstances accompanying this great business, which will manifest the greatness and seasonableness of this mercy. We having tried what we could to engage the enemy three or four miles west of Edinburgh; that proving ineffectual, and our victual failing, we marched towards our ships for a recruit of our wants; the enemy did not at all trouble us in our rear, but marched the direct way towards Edinburgh, and partly in the night and morning, slips through his whole army, and quarters himself in a posture easie to interpose between us and our victual; but the Lord made him lose the opportunity; and the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, we recovered, by that

time

time it was light, into a ground where they could not hinder us from our victual; which was a high act of the Lord's providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the enemy marched into the ground we were last upon; having no mind either to strive to interpose between us and our victual, or to fight; being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the sickness of your army would render their work more easie by the gaining of time: whereupon we marched to Musclebrough to victual, and to ship away our sick men, where we sent aboard near five hundred sick and wounded soldiers: And upon serious consideration, finding our weakness so to increase, and the enemy lying upon his advantages, at a general councel it was thought fit to march to Dunbar, and there to fortifie the town, which, we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to engage; as also, the having a garrison there, would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men; would be a place for a good magazin (which we exceedingly wanted,) being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the being of the whole army lay upon it; all the coasts from Leith to Berwick not having one good harbor; as also to lie more conveniently to receive our recruits of horse and foot from Berwick. Having these considerations, upon Saturday, the thirtieth of August, we marched from Muscleburgh to Heddington, where, by that time, we had got the van-brigade of our horse, and our foot and train, into their quarters; the enemy was marched with that exceeding expedition, that they fell upon the rear-forlorn of our horse, and put it in some disorder; and indeed had like to have engaged our rear brigade of horse with their whole army, had not the Lord, by his providence, put a cloud over the moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those horse to the rest of the army, which accordingly was done without any loss, save of three or four of our aforementioned forlorn, wherein the enemy (as we believe) received more loss. The army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the enemy attempted our quarters on the west end of Heddington, but (through the goodness of God) we repulsed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the south side of Heddington; we not judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof, but rather drew back to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit; and having waited about the space of four or five hours, to see if he would come to us; and not finding any inclination in the enemy so to do, we resolved to go, according to our first intendment, to Dunbar. By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some bodies of the enemies horse draw out of their quarters; and by that time our carriages were gotten neer Dunbar, their whole army was upon their march after us; and, indeed, our drawing back in this manner, with the addition of three new regiments added to them, did much heighten their confidence, if not presumption and arrogancy. The enemy, that night, we perceived, gathered towards the hills, labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick; and having, in this posture, a great advantage, through his better knowledg of the country, which he effected, by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Copperspeth, where ten men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way: and truly this was an exigent to us; wherewith the enemy reproached us with that condition the parliament's army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the king

king in Cornwal. By some reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their business, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons; and had swallowed up the poor interest of England, believing that their army and their king would have marched to London without any interruption; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner we took the night before the fight, *that their king was very suddenly to come amongst them with those English they allowed to be about him;* but in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

The enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having those advantages, we lay very neer him, being sensible of our disadvantage, having some weakness of flesh: but yet consolation and support from the Lord himself, to our poor weak faith, wherein, I beleeve, not a few amongst us shared, that, because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the mount, and in the mount the Lord would be seen, and that he would finde out a way of deliverance and salvation for us; and indeed we had our consolations and our hopes. Upon Monday evening, the enemy, whose numbers were very great, as we hear, about six thousand horse, and sixteen thousand foot, at least; ours drawn down, as to sound men, to about seven thousand five hundred foot, and three thousand five hundred horse; the enemy drew down to their right wing about two-thirds of their left wing of horse, to the right wing shogging also their foot and train much to the right, causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. We could not well imagine, but that the enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves in a more exact condition of interposition. Major-general and myself coming to the Earl of Roxburgh's house, and observing this posture, I told him, I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the enemy; to which he immediately replyed, that he had thought to have said the same thing to me: so that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant. We called for Colonel Monk, and shewed him the thing; and coming to our quarter at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the Colonels, they also chearfully concurred; we resolved, therefore, to put our business into this posture, that six regiments of horse, and three regiments and a half of foot, should march in the van; and that the major-general, the lieutenant general of the horse, and the commissary general, and Col. Monk, to command the brigade of foot, should lead on the business; and that Colonel Pride's brigade, Colonel Overton's brigade, and the remaining two regiments of horse, should bring up the cannon and rere; the time of falling on to be by break of day: but, through some delay, it proved not to be so till six a clock in the morning: The enemies word was, The Covenant; which it had been for divers days; ours, The Lord of Hosts. The major-general, Lieutenant General Fleetwood, and Commissary-General Whaley, and Colonel Twisletons, gave the onset; the enemy being in very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their cannon and foot against our horse. Before our foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at swords point between our horse and theirs: Our first foot, after they had discharged their duty, being over powered with the enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered; but my own regi-

ment,

ment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goff, and my Major White, did come seasonably in; and, at the push of pike, did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there, meerly with the courage the Lord was pleased to give; which proved a great amazement to the residue of their foot. This being the first action between the foot, the horse, in the mean time, did, with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the bodies of the enemies horse and their foot, who were, after the first repulse given, made, by the Lord of Hosts, as stubble to their swords.—Indeed, I believe, I may speak it without partiality, both your chief commanders, and others, in their several places, and soldiers, also, were acted with as much courage as ever hath been seen in any action since this war. I know they look on to be named; and therefore I forbear particulars. The best of the enemies horse and foot being broken through and through in less than an hour's dispute, their whole army being put into confusion, it became a total rout: our men having the chace and execution of them near eight miles. We believe, that upon the place, and near about it, were about three thousand slain; prisoners taken of their officers, you have this inclosed list; of private soldiers, near ten thousand; the whole baggage and train taken; wherein was good store of match powder, and bullet; all their artillary, great and small, thirty guns; we were confident they have left behinde them not less than fifteen thousand arms. I have already brought into me near two hundred colours, which I herewith send you; what officers of quality of theirs are killed, we yet cannot learn: but yet surely divers are, and many men of quality are mortally wounded; as Colonel Lumsdel, the Lord Liberton, and others; and that which is no small addition, I do not believe we have lost twenty men; not one commissioned officer slain that I hear of, save one cornet, and Major Rooksby, since dead of his wounds; and not many mortally wounded; Colonel Whaley onely cut in his hand-rist, and his horse twice shot and killed under him, but he well, recovered another horse, and went on in the chase.

Historical Account of the Settlement of BUENOS AYRES.

(Concluded from p. 814.)

THE condition of the Spaniards at Assumption, tho' more tolerable than at Buenos Ayres, was far from being undisturbed. War was first to be waged with several of the neighbouring tribes; which however, by the skill and conduct of the governor Don Alvarez, was soon brought to a happy termination. Internal dissensions then began to prevail; the chief men, emboldened by their vast distance from Spain, thought themselves at full liberty to disregard the authority of its sovereign and the officers whom he had appointed. Don Alvarez himself, notwithstanding his exemplary conduct, was loaded with false accusations, and sent over in chains to Spain—Here he underwent a long trial, which terminated in the most decisive proof of his innocence; but notwithstanding this, it was not thought advisable to send him back to Paraguay, nor did he for a long time receive any mark of the Emperor's favour, or any compensation for what he had suffered.

The removal to Assumption had been made by the colonists with a view to their own convenience, and had certainly improved their situation; but it was very much otherwise for the mother country. The navigation from it was rendered much longer

longer and more difficult, and many vessels were lost for want of a safe harbour to receive them at the mouth of the river. It was determined therefore to rebuild Buenos Ayres, and this was rendered easier by some establishments which had lately been formed from the side of Peru, on the plains of Tucuman and Chaco. Although therefore the Indians, immediately on their arrival, began to attack them, yet the troops and military stores which they brought with them were found sufficient for their defence, and for placing the settlement in a state of security. From this time therefore Buenos Ayres continued gradually to increase with the increasing prosperity of the country whose capital it formed.—The chief object of attention, which is now afforded by this part of America, consists in the celebrated establishments of the Jesuits.

This society, whatever wrongs it may have committed in the old world, has certainly been the chief and almost sole benefactor of the new. The hardships, the dangers, the privation of every comfort to which its members submitted, in the perilous attempt to convert and civilize its savage tribes, must rank them high among the disinterested benefactors of the human species. Their efforts were not confined to any one portion of America; but while in other quarters they could with difficulty form a few scattered villages, here a vast tract of country was covered with populous and flourishing settlements. A few detached missionaries first arrived at the Assumption; but these were of so much use in quieting the neighbouring Indians, and inspiring them with a favourable disposition towards the Spaniards, that all the inhabitants of that city united in earnestly petitioning for the establishment of a college of Jesuits among them. This petition was granted, and the conversion was now undertaken on a greater scale. The efforts made by these fathers appear to be almost incredible. They went alone and unarmed to meet bands of enraged savages, the inveterate enemies of the Christian name; they addressed them with mildness; they represented that nothing but zeal for their good could have induced them to leave their own country, and expose themselves to so many dangers. The savages who, with all their fierceness, possess abundance of natural good sense, were not insensible to this courage and disinteresred benevolence. Their hatred to the Spaniards was softened, and they gradually assumed the Christian profession. The Jesuits rejoiced to accomplish this change; and they are said to have rejoiced still more, when they had the happiness of obtaining the crown of martyrdom. They were also aided by the power of working miracles, which was abundantly bestowed on them; and tho' this resource was certainly a little *Jesuitical*, yet considering the goodness of their intentions, it might appear to them not very reprehensible to make this use of their superior knowledge. In this manner they went over a vast tract of country, till some of the most judicious among the fathers at length observed that this going about from place to place served no good purpose; that no lasting effect was produced; but that the Indians immediately on being left to themselves, relapsed into their former barbarity. The only way therefore to effect a permanent improvement was to unite them into towns, and to change altogether their mode of life: and the influence of the fathers over them was so great, as to induce them to adopt this change, so repugnant to all their former propensities. The first were the Guaranis, a numerous people on the banks of the river Pla

ta, who being before inured to considerable subordination under their Caciques, were the better prepared for submitting to this restraint. Considerable difficulties however arose in consequence of the irregular habits to which they had been liable, and which were not easily eradicated. The most formidable however arose from the polygamy which had been universal among the chiefs, and which was a privilege they were not at all inclined to give up. And when, after much difficulty, they had at last agreed to dismiss all their wives except one, an important question arose, which wife they should retain? The fathers called upon them to adhere to the one whom they had first married. But to this they would on no account listen; and absolutely insisted on being left at liberty to chuse the one whom they liked best. The conversion of the Indians was at a stand, till the judgment of the papal see could be obtained on this important matter. His holiness, after due consideration, determined that the missionaries should have liberty to proceed in the manner which circumstances might require, and which might appear most conducive to the propagation of the gospel. In consequence of this prudent concession, no farther obstacle was opposed to the establishment of the missions. As soon as a few villages were formed, the obvious improvement on their condition, and their own persuasions, joined to those of the missionaries, produced a rapid extension of these establishments. The whole nation of the Guaranis were soon included; to which the Chiquitos, a still more numerous people, were soon added; and the more abundant subsistence which was yielded by a settled and industrious mode of life, tended still farther to increase their numbers.

By all the accounts that have come to Europe, this appears to have been one of the most amiable and happy societies on the face of the earth. The Jesuits had established a complete dominion both over their minds and actions; they carefully impressed upon them the doctrines of Christian morality, and studiously kept at a distance whatever could tend to seduce them from its precepts. Profoundly observant of human nature, they saw the necessity of external pomp in their religion. Accordingly no cost was spared in the embellishment of their churches. They were adorned with paintings, and with all kinds of odoriferous plants and flowers, of which they know the Indians to be extremely fond. The pomp exhibited at the sacraments is said to equal that of the greatest cities, and to be conducted with much more decency. Yet, says Charlevoix, "no treasures are to be seen at this ceremony; but the beauties of simple nature are there so happily disposed as to represent her in all her glory."

The Jesuits are also careful to prevent as much as possible any communication between them and the Spaniards, which they always find productive of mischief. All the commercial transactions therefore are carried on under their inspection, and the lands of those who are employed in them cultivated by the rest. Indeed the greatest harmony is said to have prevailed among these little republics, and the greatest promptitude in supplying each other's wants. They had retained the ancient simplicity, but divested of all that fierceness and licentiousness with which it was accompanied. They had completely shaken off drunkenness, which was formerly their prevailing passion; declaring, that though wine be the best thing that comes from Spain, yet to them it is perfect poison." They had got so free of all their other faults, that Faxardo, bishop of Buenos Ayres, is said to have written

ten to the Court of Spain, that he did not believe there was a single mortal sin commited in any of these reductions in the course of a twelvemonth. Whatever faults they may have committed, they are generally the first to acknowledge them and to petition for chastisement.

The missionaries declare that they would have wished to keep their flocks ignorant of the very name of war, but this was impossible, from the vicinity of barbarous tribes, and particularly from the establishment of a band of Portuguese renegadoes in the back settlements of Brasil. Arms were put into their hands in order to repel these enemies, which they did with great bravery.

These establishments are now at an end: The Jesuits of America were involved in the wreck of their order in Europe. The care with which they prevented all communication between the Spaniards and Indians, and the training of the latter to arms, were interpreted as symptoms of a design to establish an independent empire of their own. Yet the reasons which they assign for this procedure seem to be sufficiently plausible. Mr Davies mentions his having found some Jesuits at Buenos Ayres who were possessed of papers which threw great light on the present state of South America, and of which doubtless our government will avail themselves.

Some attempts were also made to establish missions in the Magellanic regions. But the vicinity of Buenos Ayres on one side, and the attacks of the Savages on the other, prevented these from acquiring any degree of magnitude and consistence.

Such are the principal events which have marked the history of Buenos Ayres to the time of its conquest by Sir Home Popham. For the subsequent events we refer the reader to the historical department of this magazine.

On the Effects of INDUSTRY.

"Qui non laborat non manducat."

OF the many virtues which merit the attention of the moralist, or employ the powers of men of genius, none is of more consequence than that of industry. While it is to the statesman and philosopher the source of literary fame, and the parent of useful discovery, it is at the same time no less valuable to the mechanic and daily labourer. It confers on them degrees of honour which stamp their reputation, and it has been found, from the peasant to the courtier, a pure fountain, from whence every social joy is made to flow. As there is no period of life in which the principle of virtue can be instilled in the disposition with so much advantage as when reason begins to dawn, how inauspicious may be that man's fate, who has estranged himself to early habits of industry,—while he retraces the barrenness of his past life, he will be equally unable to provide for the future. Our talents and corporeal strength are the gifts of nature, bestowed upon us to be cultivated and improved; and if our proper exertion of them fail to enliven the present scene, it will invariably tend to embellish our future destiny. While we possess, therefore, each in our own situation, a certain portion of such endowments, conscience is also awake to call for our contribution of benefit to society in general. To provide for the fulfilment of this demand, it is requisite that our capacities be improved in early life, when the imagination is awake to acute idea, and the mind fitted to receive those impressions, which will render youth pleasant, manhood respectable, and old age honourable. On the contrary, if we suffer habits of languor to steal away our abilities, or enervate our bodies, by indolence and ease, we shall justly incur the imputation of folly, and bring upon ourselves not only the

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contumely of the world, but the more poignant reproach of our own feelings: the finger of scorn will be pointed at us, and we shall find, too late, that we have destroyed to ourselves every courtesy of human life. Indeed if we refuse our share of general utility, we may very deservedly be excluded from participating in the harvest of another's labour.

"Qui non laborat non manducat."

He that does not labour does not eat.

If we do not sow, how is it possible for us to reap. Such are the dictates of the voice of nature; for would it not be extremely unjust, if, after having squandered selfishly whatever we possessed, we should be allowed to reap the productions of others industry, without endeavouring, in any degree, to supplant those seeds of difficulty which our own indolence has rooted in the way of comfort; or attempting, by every exertion in our power, to rear those of a more fruitful nature? Would not the husbandman have cause to murmur, were he forced to divide the recompence of his toil and labour with an object so totally unworthy of his assistance? and would he not be intitled to treat him with the same degree of scorn that the Ant in the apologue of the French fabulist showed towards the Grasshopper, who, after having sung during the exuberance of summer, without at all anticipating the desolation of winter, when that season arrived, went to the provident Ant and begged of him a trifling subsistence till the return of plenty,—"How "were you employed during the fine "weather?" said the sage insect. "Night and day I sang and diverted "myself," replied the reduced borrower. "You sang! I am glad you "were so merry," added the Ant, "and now you may go and dance." It is not compassion, but folly, to aid those who, having ability, will not aid themselves. The busy industrious Bees, by driving the lazy drones from out their commonwealth, seem to teach us by humble example to banish every useless person from well-regulated society, and to reserve our superfluities for those whose ill health or misfortunes have rendered incapable of fulfilling the duties of their station: such only are objects of charity; and while we relieve the idle and profligate, we are robbing the more deserving of their due. It may however be observed, that, by debaring the inactive man from participating in the benefits arising from the labours of others, the affluent and the great, who constitute so numerous a portion of mankind, would then be left destitute. This objection may indeed at first view appear specious, but by close investigation the fallacy of the argument will soon become evident, and the confutation of it consequently easy. By labour, we are not only to understand manual works, but likewise those of the fertile brain, the free use of which is given equally to the opulent and the indigent, the illustrious and the abject. While the mechanic employs himself in his shop, and the husbandman wields the plough, the greater personage may be occupied in studying the national good, or in the improvement of his own estates; and while he is thus busied, perhaps, in designing plans to be put in practice, or in directing and superintending the different artificers and workmen who execute his designs, he may be considered as labouring himself, and is entitled to partake of the comforts arising from the industry of others. The important truth of the necessity of activity ought to be inculcated early, while its influence may yet avail, and while the mental soil is prepared by nature to receive and nourish the seeds of virtue; but care must be observed, that in sowing them no bad ones be intermixed; for being of a more hardy

nature,

nature, they will grow with greater rapidity, and be found more difficult to eradicate. If we sow in the Spring, therefore, we shall in the Summer reap a plenteous harvest; and while we are thus enabled to provide amply for the feebleness of age, we shall decline with chearful resignation into a tranquil and honourable grave. But if we sow nothing, we can expect to find only brambles and thistles to obstruct our progress in the spring of life, and to begin to fade ere the summer of our existence is past; hunger and fatigue will consequently deprive us of the sweets of autumn, and we shall be left in the winter to decay, unfriended and unpitied.

W. S. M.

Account of the Life and Writings of VITTORIA COLONNA.

From Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici.

VITTORIA COLONNA was the daughter of the celebrated commander Fabrizio Colonna, grand constable of the kingdom of Naples, by Anna de Montefeltro, the daughter of Federigo duke of Urbino. She was born about the year 1490, and when only four years of age, was destined to be the future bride of Ferdinando d'Avalos, marquis of Pescara, then very little further advanced in life. The extraordinary endowments, both of person and mind, with which she was favoured by nature, aided by a diligent and virtuous education, rendered her the object of general admiration, and her hand was repeatedly sought in marriage by several of the independent sovereigns of Italy. Happily, however, the early choice of the parents was confirmed by the mutual attachment of their offspring, and at the age of seventeen she became the wife of a man who, by his great endowments, unshaken fidelity, and heroic valour, merited such an acquisition. A perfect conformity of temper, and of excellence, was the pledge of their conjugal affection: but the contests which distracted Italy, soon called the Marquis from his domestic enjoyments, and at the battle of Ravenna, where he had the command of the cavalry, he was dangerously wounded, and led, with the Cardinal de Medici, afterwards Leo X. a prisoner to Milan. Whilst confined in the castle of that place, and prevented by his wounds from bodily exercise, he devoted his hours to study; the result of which appeared in a dialogue *on Love*, addressed to his wife, which has not been preserved to the present times, but which we are assured was replete with good sense, eloquence, and wit. He was at length liberated from his confinement by the active interference of his friend the Marshall Trivulsio, and by the active part which he afterwards took in the military affairs of the time, and the many engagements in which he was victorious, acquired the highest character among the Italian leaders. Having entered into the service of the Emperor, he commanded at the battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. was made prisoner; where he distinguished himself no less by his magnanimity and humanity, than by his prudence and intrepidity, to which the success of the Imperialist has usually been attributed. This event he did not, however, long survive, having fallen a sacrifice to his military fatigues, and the consequences of his wounds. He died at Milan in the month of December 1525, after a short but glorious life, which has afforded ample materials for the historian. This fatal event blighted all the hopes of his consort; nor did her sorrow admit of any alleviation, except such as she found in celebrating the character and virtues of her husband, and recording their mutual affection in her tender and exquisite verse.

Soon

Soon after his death she retired to the island of Ischia, refusing to listen to those proposals of other nuptials, which, as she had no offspring, her friends were desirous that she should accept. In her retirement she appears to have acquired strong religious cast of character, which did not however prevent her from exercising her poetical talents, although she, from this time, devoted them chiefly to sacred subjects. Her exemplary conduct, and the uncommon merit of her writings, rendered her the general theme of applause among the most distinguished poets and learned men of the time, with many of whom she maintained a friendly epistolary intercourse. She was also a warm admirer of the great artist Michel Angelo, who executed for her several excellent pieces of sculpture, and appears to have enjoyed her favour and friendship in an eminent degree; she having on several occasions quitted her residence at Viterbo, to which place she retired some years before her death, and made excursions to Rome, for no other purpose but that of enjoying his society. This affectionate attachment, equally honourable to both parties, was at other times supported by an epistolary intercourse. To her Michel Angelo has also addressed several of his sonnets, which yet remain, and in which his admiration of her beauty and accomplishments is tempered with the most profound respect for her character. It is a singular anecdote preserved by Condivi, that this eminent man paid her a visit in the last moments of her life; and that he afterwards expressed his extreme regret, that he had not on that occasion kissed her face or her forehead as well as her hand. After having lived until the year 1547, she terminated her days at Rome, not having taken upon her any religious profession, and not indeed without having given rise to some suspicion that she was inclined to the doctrines of the reformed church.

Among the Italian writers who have revived in their works the stile of Petrarca, Vittoria Colonna is entitled to the first rank; and her sonnets, many of which are addressed to the shade of her departed husband, or relate to the state of her own mind, possess more vigour of thought, vivacity of colouring, and natural pathos, than are generally to be found among the disciples of that school. Her *Canzone*, or monody, to the memory of her husband, is however more deservedly celebrated, and is certainly in no respect inferior to that of Bembo on the death of his brother Carlo: but perhaps the most favourable specimen of her talents appears in her *stanze*, verses in *ottava rima*, which, in simplicity, harmony, and elegance of style, equal the productions of any of her contemporaries, and in lively description and genuine poetry excel them all, excepting only those of the inimitable Ariosto.

Scottish Review.

The Life of the late Professor Millar. By John Craig, Esq. (Prefixed to a new edition of his Origin of the Distinction of Ranks.)

THIS able professor, and eminent writer, was born in 1735 at Shotts, a small village between Glasgow and Edinburgh. His father was clergyman, first there, and afterwards at Hamilton, and was much respected for his abilities, learning, and purity of manners. Young Millar received the first rudiments of his education with his uncle Mr John Millar, who resided at Millheugh, about eight

eight miles from Glasgow. In 1746 he went to Glasgow college, where he distinguished himself. For some time he lodged in college chambers, and usually dined with the celebrated Dr Cullen, to whose wife he was related, and whose society must doubtless have been of great benefit to him. He was also intimate in the house of Mrs Craig, where he met with a society of inquisitive and intelligent young men, among whom was Mr Watt, the celebrated mechanical inventor, who gives the following account of the figure which he there made.

"In our meetings," says Mr Watt, (in a letter with which he honoured me relative to this memoir) "the conversation, besides the usual subjects with "young men, turned principally on literature, religion, morality, history; and "to these conversations my mind owed "its first bias to such subjects. Mr Millar was always looked up to as the oracle of the company; his attainments "were greater than those of the others; "he had more wit, and much greater argumentative powers." P. iii.

During the course of Mr Millar's attendance on the University of Glasgow, Dr Adam Smith began to officiate in the class of Moral Philosophy; and though this was a class which he had already attended, he yet eagerly embraced the opportunity of hearing the lectures of that great man. Dr Smith soon distinguished him from among the crowd of his students, and began a friendship which continued during their whole lives. Dr Smith afterwards entrusted Mr Millar with the education of his nephew Mr Douglas, at a time when he himself could ill want his company.

Mr Millar had been sent to Glasgow with the view of being educated as a clergyman, and his father was rather anxious that he should follow that profession; but as his inclination now took a decided bent towards law, he obtained, without much difficulty, permission to make the change. About this time he spent two years with Lord Kames, who had invited him to undertake the education of his son. The society of this distinguished man must have greatly contributed, both to improve Mr Millar's powers, and to give them that direction in which they afterwards became so distinguished. About this time too, he enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr Hume; and it is remarkable that, tho' differing in politics, he had zealously adopted the metaphysical opinions of that celebrated writer, which one would have thought peculiarly foreign to his steady and practical habits of thought. Mr Hume shewed him the same mark of confidence as Dr Smith, by intrusting him with the education of his nephew, now Professor of Scots law in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr Millar passed Advocate in 1760, and his first appearances at the bar were such as to afford fair prospects of eminence in a profession, which leads to higher distinction than any other now in Scotland; so that, says Mr Craig,

It was not without surprise that his friends learned his intention, on the death of Mr Hercules Lindsay, of applying for the Law Professorship at Glasgow. It seemed to them an extraordinary want of ambition in a young man, whose talents entitled him to look forward to the highest honours of his profession, at once to abandon all these hopes, and sit down contented with the moderate revenue, and the less brilliant reputation, of a Teacher of Law. They knew that he could not be prompted to such a step by timidity, for his temper was uncommonly sanguine; nor by indolence, for never was a mind more active. He was induced, however, to take this resolution, by his having, about this time, married Miss Margaret Craig, a lady nearly of his own age, to whom, while visiting on a familiar footing

ng at her mother's, he had become strongly attached.

He saw that it was impossible for a young lawyer, whatever his abilities and diligence might be, to maintain a family, even with the most rigid œconomy; and he was unwilling to risk the becoming a burden on his father and uncle. The emoluments of a Professor of Law were not, indeed, very great; but they were much superior to what, for many years, he could expect to reach at the bar; they were sufficient to enable him to maintain a family in a respectable manner; and, by his own exertions, he hoped to increase the number of students, on which, at Glasgow, the emolument of a Professor chiefly depends. The situation, too, if not brilliant, was highly respectable; and he was happy to think, that those speculations on law and government, which had always been his favourite studies, were now to become the business of his life, the source of his income, and the foundation of his future reputation. P. ix.

He obtained this office, and tho' there was a very general expectation of his greatly improving the reputation of Glasgow as a school of law, yet his most sanguine friends never imagined he could have raised it to that height which it soon attained under his auspices. As Mr Millar's reputation rests chiefly upon his exertions in this capacity, his biographer has very properly entered into great detail with regard to the subjects and manner of his lectures. It had been formerly the custom to lecture in Latin, but this had been dropt by his predecessor, after whose example Mr Millar always lectured in his own language. This is supposed to have given him a great advantage over the Edinburgh professors, who delivered their lectures still in Latin, and did not discontinue that practice till after Mr Millar's reputation was so fully established as to prevent the possibility of any competition.

Mr Millar never wrote his lectures, but was accustomed to speak from notes containing his arrangement, and some of his principal facts and illustrations. To a man who possessed a complete knowledge of his subject, and command of words, this system must have been attended with many advantages. His lectures will be delivered with greater warmth and energy; they may be enlarged when necessary to accommodate the understanding of the hearer, and may be improved from year to year, according to the discoveries made in the science, and the progress of the professor's speculations. Mr Millar is said to have excelled peculiarly in the easy, familiar, and agreeable manner, in which he delivered his instructions. He brought himself down to the level of his students, allowed them to state their difficulties and objections, and to canvass with perfect freedom the doctrines which he had advanced.

Before, says Mr Craig, a professor can admit of such a practice, he must be completely master of his subject, and have acquired some confidence in his own quickness, at refuting objections, and detecting sophistry. A few instances of defeat might be injurious to his reputation, and to the discipline of the class. But, should he possess a clear comprehension of all the bearings of his system, joined to quickness of understanding and tolerable ease of expression, he will derive the most important advantages from the unrestrained communications of his pupils. He will learn where he has failed to convey his ideas with accuracy, where he has been too concise, or where imperfect analogies have led him into slight mistakes; and he will easily find a future opportunity to introduce new illustrations, to explain what has been misapprehended, or correct what was really an error. To the students, such a practice insures accurate knowledge; it teaches the important lesson of considering opinions before adopting them, and gives an additional incitement to strict and vigilant attention. Accordingly, to be able to state difficulties with propriety, was justly looked upon by the more ingenious and attentive students as no slight proof of proficiency; and to be an active and intelligent member

ber of the fire-side committee, never failed to give a young man some consideration among his companions.

P. xviii.

The proper business of his office was to deliver lectures on the Roman Law; but as he found that this might be accomplished in half the course, he employed the other in lecturing on the general principles of jurisprudence. At another hour he began, some time after, to give a course of lectures on government; and as these occupied only three days a week, he spent the same hour on two other days in giving a course of lectures on Scots Law. Lastly, a few years before his death, he prepared and delivered a similar course on English Law. Few instances will be found of such extensive academical labours, the greater part of which were spontaneously undertaken.

In his lectures on jurisprudence, Mr Millar was led to consider the foundation of morals; and upon this subject he had combined the opinions of his two friends Hume and Smith; considering utility as the essential and fundamental principle, while sympathy gives rise to those intuitive moral judgments which we are in the habit of forming. But his great and favourite subject consisted in those speculations upon the progress of law, government, and manners, of which he has given such interesting specimens in his two publications on the Origin of Ranks, and on the English Government. His lectures on government were divided into three parts, comprising, 1. The theoretical history of mankind, or the principles which regulate their progress and civilization; 2. A view of the particular forms of government established in ancient and modern times. His work on the English constitution affords a valuable specimen of the manner in which this part of the subject was treated, and it were much to be wished that we had also the substance of that part of his lectures which related to other forms of government: 3. A view of the present constitution of England, as settled at the revolution.

On Mr Millar's coming to Glasgow he found a literary society established, of which he soon became a zealous and active member. The business consisted in a discourse which was read by each member in his turn; and in a conversation or debate, which followed on the same subject. Mr M. was constant in his attendance, and never failed, during the period of forty years, either to deliver his essay or to take a share in the debate. His favourite subjects were those connected with the philosophy of mind; and as he had here embraced doctrines diametrically opposite to those of Dr Reid, perpetual, and often very warm discussions took place between them, which however never interrupted the harmony of their private intercourse.

Mr Craig gives also an interesting account of the manner in which he forwarded the improvement of the young men whom he received into his house.

Besides these occupations, Mr Millar had some legal practice as an arbiter and what is called a "Chamber Counsel." He wrote also several anonymous political pamphlets, and some articles for the analytical review. Engrossed by his numerous occupations, he went seldom from home, but spent his summers at Whitemoss, or Millheugh, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

Mr Millar was led by his favourite studies to take a very warm interest in the politics of the day; and we must say, that in his sentiments with regard to them, as delineated by Mr Craig, we do not discover the same soundness of judgement, and calmness of temper, as in his general speculations.

culations. With regard in particular to his opinions during the period of the French revolution, Mr C. has entered into a detail, which, considering how much they were tinged with the passions of the day, and how little they have corresponded with succeeding events, might we think, have been spared without any injury to his memory. He became a zealous member of those societies, which were formed for the purpose of promoting a reform of Parliament. His experience, however, was too great to allow him to support the plan of universal suffrage. He was decidedly of opinion that the extension of the elective franchise should include only the independent and well-informed part of the community.—Yet we think it extremely singular, that he should have hoped, through the medium of societies composed almost exclusively of the lower orders, to effect a reform from which that class was to be entirely excluded. Their discontent, instead of being appeased, must have been greatly increased, by a plan of reform which in itself certainly wears somewhat of a severe and aristocratical aspect. There can be no doubt, however, of his opinions upon this subject being perfectly sincere and disinterested; since he refused an office of great emolument, and prospects of advancement, because it might have been construed into an engagement to support an administration whose measures he condemned. The testimony of Professor Jardine, whose political opinions were directly opposite to his, is further decisive upon this point.

The character of Mr Millar is described as generous, sanguine, and full of sensibility; yet he was remarkably ambitious of stifling all symptoms of the latter.

Afraid of intruding his grief on others, less nearly interested, or less violently affected, he was at the utmost pains to repress every exterior mark of affliction, every thing which might appear a demand on the sympathy of his friends. So far did he carry this command over his own mind, that a stranger might have mistaken his character, and supposed him perfectly tranquil, at the very time when he was in the deepest affliction. No man could more completely bring his behaviour to a tone in unison with the feelings of those around him: But in his anxiety to accomplish this, and his unwillingness to be any restraint on society, he sometimes perhaps went beyond the exact line of propriety, and gave an impression of severity and unconcern, which were far from belonging to his character. In the astonishing exertions of self-command he often displayed, it was scarcely possible that he should not occasionally be carried too far by the violence of the effort over his own feelings, and the want of confidence in his own strength of mind.—Those who enjoyed his friendship were never deceived by such appearances of tranquillity. They saw them not as proofs of real ease, far less as proofs of indifference; but as the most unequivocal indications of an habitual attention to the feelings of others struggling against poignant distress. P. cxxiii.

For another valuable feature in his character, he was probably much indebted to his profound researches into human nature.

Of these virtues, his uncommon candour in judging of his own claims, and those of others, was one of the most conspicuous. Never was his opinion warped by his private interest; never did he palliate or excuse that in himself which he would have blamed in his friend. His conduct was uniformly guided by the most delicate attention to the rights, claims, and expectations of others, by the strictest sense of honour. Always aware of the tendency of a man's interest, and desires, to pervert his judgment, against such partiality and self deception, he guarded with the most vigilant care; anxious not only to abstain from all injustice, but to avoid

avoid every suspicion, in his own mind, of his having done what any person informed of the circumstances, could possibly disapprove.

After a long life, Mr Millar was, in May 1801, suddenly seized with a pleurisy, which carried him off.—His son-in-law, Mr Mylne, gives the following account of his last moments.

"In the midst of his family, he encountered the severe trial presented "by the sufferings and prospects of a "death bed. That trial he nobly sustained. His last scene was altogether "worthy of the part he had uniformly "maintained on the stage of life. Soon "after the very unexpected attack of "the disease which brought him to his "grave, he foresaw the issue, and awaited it with the most perfect composure. No symptom of impatience or "of alarm ever escaped him: and no "thought gave him pain but the thought "of being separated from his family, "with whom he had long enjoyed the "purest happiness, and to whose happiness has life was so important."

P. cxxix.

After his death, another volume was published of his View of the English Government, together with some essays, in which he endeavours to illustrate the moral effects produced by the progress of civilization. These, with his Essay on Ranks, are his only avowed publications. However fond of the science of metaphysics, he does not appear to have composed any thing on that subject.—It is therefore as a writer on the Philosophy of History that his name will go down to posterity; and here, in point of precision and delicate penetration, he is perhaps unrivalled. He appears to us indeed to be rather deficient in comprehensive views. His talent consists rather in linking together events not very widely separated, than in ascertaining the great laws which regulate human affairs. In the present state of the science, however, the former talent is the safest, and perhaps the most useful. In his style he has made no attempt at that eloquence of which this branch of science is peculiarly susceptible; he aims only at perspicuity and precision, and this he has certainly attained very completely.

Upon the whole, Mr Craig appears to have here supplied us with a very authentic and pleasing memoir of his deceased friend.

Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and Scarce Editions, with translations of similar pieces from the Ancient Danish Language, and a few originals by the Editor. By Robert Jamieson A.M. and F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Cadell & Davies and Murray, London.

IN our literary notices for May last, we gave a short account of the origin of this publication, and the circumstances which led to its appearance. It is now presented to the public in a form similar to the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; and though the materials were somewhat exhausted, and the selection be not quite so happy as in that publication, yet interesting and curious gleanings have still been made. It forms, therefore, a valuable supplement; and most of those students of ancient lore, who have possessed themselves of the former publication, will probably be desirous of adding to it this, which possesses, besides, an interest of its own from the foreign translations with which it is enriched, and which form not the least curious part of these volumes.

These Poems are divided into, 1. Tragic; 2. Humorous; 3. Miscellaneous; 4. Songs.

The

The first, we think, is the most interesting part of the collection.—These ancient ballads are often indeed feeble and desultory, but they occasionally exhibit strokes of natural pathos, rendered more affecting by its perfect simplicity. Few finer specimens of this can be given than in the concluding part of Fair Annie of Lochroyan, of which the Editor has given a copy, which he considers as more uniform than any former one. We shall begin our extract after Annie has been repulsed from the door of her lover.

O, hooly hooly gaed she back,
As the day began to peep;
She set her foot on good ship board,
And sair sair did she weep.

"Tak down, tak down the mast o' goud;
Set up the mast o' tree;
Ill sets it a forsaken lady
To sail sae gallantlie.

"Tak down, tak down the sails o' silk;
Set up the sails o' skin;
Ill sets the outside to be gay,
Whan there's sic grief within!"

Love Gregor started frae his sleep,
And to his mother did say,
"I dreamt a dream this night, mither,
That maks my heart richt wae;

"I dreamt that Annie of Lochroyan,
The flower o' a' her kin,
Was standin' mournin' at my door,
But nane wad let her in."

"O there was a woman stood at the door,
Wi' a bairn intill her arms;
But I wadna let her within the bower,
For fear she had done you harm."

O quickly, quickly raise he up,
And fast ran to the strand;
And there he saw her, fair Annie,
Was sailing frae the land.

And "heigh, Annie," and "how, Annie!
O, Annie, winna ye bide?"
But ay the louder that he cried "Annie,"
The higher rair'd the tide.

And "heigh, Annie!" and "how, Annie!
O, Annie, speak to me!"
But ay the louder that he cried "Annie,"
The louder rair'd the sea.

The wind grew loud, and the sea grew rough,
And the ship was rent in twain;
And soon he saw her, fair Annie,
Come floating o'er the main.

He saw his young son in her arms,
Baith toss'd aboon the tide;
He wrang his hands, and fast he ran,
And plunged in the sea sae wide.

He catch'd her by the yellow hair,
And drew her to the strand;
But cald and stiff was every limb,
Before he reached the land.

O first he kist her cherry cheek,
And syne he kist her chin,
And sair he kist her ruby lips;
But there was nae breath within.

O he has mourn'd o'er fair Annie,
Till the sun was ganging down;
Syne wi' a sich his heart it burst,
And his saul to heaven has flown.

P. 41.

The conclusion of Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (on the same subject with Lord Thomas and Fair Elinor in the Reliques of ancient Poetry,) though it does not possess the same delicacy, is yet very affecting.

Whan night was come, and day was gane,
And a' man boun to bed,
Sweet Willie and the nut-brown bride
In their chamber were laid.

They werena weel lyen down,
And scarcely fa'en asleep,
Whan up and stands she, fair Annie,
Just up at Willie's feet.

"Weel brook ye o' your brown brown bride,
Between ye and the wa';
And sae will I o' my winding sheet,
That suits me best ava.

"Weel brook ye o' your brown brown bride,
Between ye and the stock;
And sae will I o' my black black kist,
That has neither key nor lock.

Weel

Weel brook ye o' your brown brown
bride,
And o' your bridal bed;
And sae will I o' the cald cald mools,
That soon will hap my head."

Sad Willie raise, put on his claise,
Drew till him his hose and shoon,
And he is on to Annie's bower,
By the lei light o' the moon.

The firsten bower that he came till,
There was right dowie wark;
Her mither and her three sisters
Were makin' to Annie a sark.

The nexten bower that he came till,
There was right dowie cheir;
Her father and her seven brethren
Were makin' to Annie a bier.

The lasten bower that he came till,
O, heavy was his care!
The waxen lights were burning bright,
And fair Annie streekit there.

He's lifted up the coverlet,
Where she, fair Annie, lay;
"Sweet was her smile, but wan her
cheek;
Oh, wan, and cald as clay!"

Pale Willie grew; wae was his heart,
And sair he sigh'd wi' teen:
"Oh, Annie! had I kent thy worth,
Ere it o'er late had been!

"It's I will kiss your bonny cheek,
And I will kiss your chin;
And I will kiss your clay-cald lip;
But I'll never kiss woman again.

"And that I was in love out-done,
Sall ne'er be said o' me;
For, as ye've died for me, Annie,
Sae will I do for thee.

"The day ye deal at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock.
They'll deal the same at mine."

The tane was buried in Mary's kirk,
They tither in Mary's quire;
And out o' the tane there grew a birk,
And out o' the tither a brier.

And ay they grew, and ay they drew,
Untill they twa did meet;
And every ane that past them by,
Said, "Thae's been lovers sweet!"

P. 31.

There appears to us a great deal of nature in the following stanza relating to a lady who had lost her lover.

That fair may wept, that fair may
mourn'd;
That fair may mourn'd and pin'd;
"When every lady looks for her love,
I ne'er need look for mine."

P. 64.

We cannot help observing, that these poems do not at all give a favourable view of the character of our ancestors, being chiefly founded on the most atrocious and unnatural actions. One kills his brother, because he had got the better of him in wrestling; another, because his sister's wooer had not consulted him before paying his addresses, stabs her on her way to the wedding; a third, taking advantage of his master's absence, kills his wife and child, and, what is still more strange, remains quietly in the house, till the proprietor comes home and hangs him.

There is a copy of Fair Helen of Kirkconnel, but much inferior to that in the Border Minstrelsy.

Under this head come the Danish Ballads, which, as we already intimated, form not the least curious part of the volume. We are very well pleased with our author's translations, so far at least as we can judge, without knowing the original. They appear to be faithful, but without that insipid fidelity, which loses all the spirit of the original. These ballads seem to rest more than ours do upon the exploits of supernatural beings, particularly those which inhabit the ocean. The Merman forms a curious specimen.

The Waterwoman, translated from the German of Goethé, has considerable richness and wildness of fancy.

We have another long poem from the Danish, which seems much akin to our Jack the Giant killer. Two brothers set out in search of their sister, whom they had lost, and after much wandering find her become the *chere amie* of a monstrous giant, who lives on human flesh. The giant, on coming home, and feeling the

the smell of his favourite food, wishes to proceed immediately to eat them; but on learning their relation to his fair one, consents to spare them Soon after, the young lady obtains permission for her brothers to return to their father, and wishing to accompany them, prepares a number of presents to send in a box; but instead of the presents, packs up herself, and is carried on shipboard by the giant, who does not discover the deception till she is far out at sea.

The second part consists of humorous pieces, among which Mr J. has collected some of considerable merit, though the humour of these old pieces is seldom well suited to a reader of the present day. He has also given several of his own in this style; but neither, in our opinion, do his powers lie much that way.

The last part consists of miscellaneous pieces, whose nature and merits are so various that no general description can be given of them. We would particularly recommend "True Thomas and the Queen of Elfland," and "Young Beichan and Susie Pie." A great part of the second volume consists of songs, many of them by the Editor; and though, as hinted above, we do not very much admire his humorous performances, yet it is otherwise with those which express tenderness, such as the following, particularly the second stanza:

To powers ungracious and unkind,
Who altar rears, or bends the knee?
And why thro' fond affection blind,
Should I, once scorn'd, a lover be?
Then cease, my lyre! nor more resound
The charms for which I've sighed in vain;
For, where my prayer no audience found,
My praise shall ne'er be heard again.

My plaintive song has sooth'd her ear;
She lov'd to hear my sorrows flow;
Yet, tho' she could not check the tear,
She could refuse to ease my woe.
But she that proudly heard me praise
Her rosy cheek, while mine grew pale,
Shall ne'er see blooming, in my lays,
Her transient charms that soon must fail.

Ne'er shall my plausive voice be rais'd,
Another's triumph to adorn;
Nor e'er by me the beauty prais'd
That to a rival's bed is borne.
Then cease, my lyre; nor song of mine
Her honours or her name retain;
She never in the verse shall shine,
Who could the poet's suit disdain.

We add another, which pleased us still better:

O cease, in pity, cease that strain
Which melts my very soul to hear;
That look—Oh look not thus again,
If mercy to thy heart is dear!
O cease, if thou canst cease, to be
What most I love to hear and see!

Such were the tones, whose echo soft
My heart's still trembling cords retain;
Such was the pensive smile, that oft
Thrill'd to my soul thro' every vein;
And such was she, like me that mourns,
The blasted hope that ne'er returns!

Mr J. has given a specimen of one or two "working songs," and expresses an intention of hereafter enlarging their number. We heartily applaud the design; but we are not quite pleased with the style he has employed. We could wish them, like some other of his compositions, a little more refined, and less crammed with scotticisms. "The Boatie rows," which he has adopted from Johnson's Musical Museum, is an excellent model.

We are sorry to understand that the ingenious author has been compelled by the "res angusta domi," to exchange his native country for the banks of the Dwina. Some consolation is however afforded by the prospect he holds out of increased opportunities for cultivating his acquaintance with northern literature. We

We heartily wish that he may prosper in both his pursuits, and may soon return, laden with Russian gold and Danish ballads.

Letters upon the Establishment of the Volunteer Corps, and Domestic Military Arrangements of Great Britain. By James Ferguson, Esq. Advocate, Major, 1. Battn. 2. Regt. A.V.I. Arch. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and John Murray, London. 3s. 1806.

IN the present state of Britain and of Europe, and the still more alarming prospects which threaten, no subject can be of such high and pressing importance as that which relates to the means of national defence; and it does not seem to have been yet investigated with that diligence which its importance and difficulty require. The country therefore is certainly much indebted to those who devote their abilities to its discussion. Without giving any opinion on the plans here brought forward, we shall give such a sketch of them as our limits will admit.

For improving the regular army Mr F. strenuously urges the necessity of abolishing the sale of commissions. He suspects also that officers are too much employed at the desk, in the labour of returns, certificates, and correspondence, and thinks more military employments should be found out for them. Much, he admits, has been done in improving the condition of the soldiers, but alledges that sufficient care has not been taken to diffuse the knowledge of these provisions through the body of the people.

The militia, as it now stands, Mr F. proposes to abolish altogether, as inferior to the regular army, and at the same time tending to injure its recruiting.

Instead of the volunteer system, our author proposes to substitute a levy en masse, which should include the whole male population. These to be commanded by the landholders and gentry; to be trained on Sundays, or days of leisure thro' the week; and the unmarried, between eighteen and twenty-five, to be occasionally called out to permanent duty with the regulars. In case of actual service, all the men thus trained to be placed under officers of the line, and incorporated with the regular army; for Mr F.'s great principle is, that our force should be all of one kind, and completely fitted for acting together.

The following parallel between French and Prussian tactics seems well drawn:

I conceive, that very much of the etiquette and forms of dress, parade, manœuvres, &c. of the system of Frederic the Great, served the purpose (just like the mummeries and manuals of false religions) to subdue and extinguish intellect in the subordinate ranks, and to place (if I may use the phrase) a monopoly of real military skill in the general. It certainly thus tended to insure subordination and steady obedience. But was it thus that inferiors could be qualified for exercising supreme command, when they might rise to the higher stations; or that the talents and exertions of individuals, could be most effectually stimulated? A monarch of transcendent and cultivated ability, thus, perhaps, made fit instruments for his own genius to employ; but, when the directing principle ceased, with his own life, to exist, had this system a good foundation for permanent superiority? Ever since the revolution of France, her system has been just the reverse.—Her governments have stimulated to the utmost individual exertion, individual thought, individual claims, in all ranks of their armies. Is insubordination the consequence? Quite otherwise. The rival claims weigh against and keep down each other to the proper level; and balanced as they are, easily yield to the decision of the superior. But other

other consequences have followed, of incalculable importance. The whole soul and strength of the officers and soldiers have been devoted to the acquisition and practice of what is really useful. Not a moment of time; not an exertion, has been wasted upon trifles or forms. Thus the objects of military discipline and training have become universally understood; and the qualities for real service being universally known and cultivated, have been universally acquired in the French armies. Hence the astonishing celerity of operation, combination of means, and ready adaptation of the force employed, to all circumstances and objects, which have produced such stupendous changes and events. All these consequences flow naturally, nay, necessarily, from their obvious causes. If the differences between the two military systems have not been misunderstood, we have little room indeed to wonder, that, in one month, the armies and military reputation of Prussia have vanished before those of France.

P. 42.

On the volunteer system the author observes:

With regard to domestic troops, in every view, it would be a deception to conceal the circumstances which will always make them greatly inferior to regular soldiers, and more unfit to be relied on as the main part, or as any considerable part, much less as separate battalions or squadrons, of an army, for a close or general engagement with an enemy's army composed of veteran troops. But the very same circumstances, if I am not utterly mistaken, render forces, purely domestic, still more inadequate for ordinary field service of any duration, during actual hostilities, than for battle against such a foe.—Twelve years of acquaintance, I should presume, will indeed impress, upon any fair mind, the most complete conviction, that the volunteer battalions are devoted in earnest to the cause of their country. Their disposition is as good, and, I doubt not, their resolution at present, as firm, as could be wished. That they would rush into danger but too eagerly, I firmly believe; and that their spirit and physical strength, were matters to be brought instantly to that issue, might bear down all opposition, is not unlikely. But can such an opportunity be expected, in any general action, without delays, obstacles, and sufferings, from fatigue, and from the fire of the enemy? I apprehend not. It is in such circumstances, that the common feelings of our nature, unsubdued by habit and experience, and by a strong sense of the necessity of conquering them, would overpower us. Let the operations of war, with its privations, disasters, alarms, and labours, be prolonged even a few days, the husbandman and tradesman will think too naturally of his home and family, to which he may fly, and enjoy immediate relief. To the feelings of the moment, unaccustomed as he is to resist these, and invincible as they are, until subdued by painful discipline and struggles, he will sacrifice his country and the future. The soldier of the regulars has no such temptation: and he has conquered these weaknesses of our nature, which are not vicious, unless when opposite to habits and knowledge of duty that should have taught us to overcome them. To repel a sudden invasion, in this kingdom particularly, we should be under the necessity, I conceive, of relying chiefly on the volunteer battalions, while our arrangements remain upon the present footing. I would therefore entreat my countrymen to consider, in case of retreat on account of inferiority or adverse fortune, what the hardships must be to which they ought to make up their minds. The detail of the Prussian general Blucher will inform them what these must be, in such circumstances, even on our own soil, before an enemy superior in the field. Without shoes, bread, or rest, for weeks, under the storms and cold of winter, it may be indispensible to carry on the operations of war in retreat. But, would not the guidance and mixture of leaders and soldiers, to whom the unvoidable evils of war were familiar, then be invaluable among the inexperienced? Let each man put the question to himself, and he can give but one answer to it. How, then, are gratitude and attachment to be truly shewn to the members of the volunteer battalions? What is the duty of the individual who most admires their patriotism, and who, personally, is most bound to them?

them? Assuredly it is,—to apprise them of all defects in the establishment;—to point out all remedies for these;—to shew how their zeal may be most available under a better arrangement. P. 95.

Upon the whole, without assenting to all the Author's conclusions, particularly with regard to the volunteers, (when he appears to have overlooked the decided preference of voluntary service, over dragging to the field an unwilling multitude) we consider his work as fully entitled to public attention, both from the importance of the subject and the ability with which it is treated. His style has little pretensions to eloquence (which indeed was hardly to be expected in a work of this kind) and it is occasionally too violent and impetuous. But he seems to be complete master of the subject, has treated it in an able and independent manner, and appears to be actuated by the most honourable and patriotic zeal for the interests of his country.

New Works Published in EDINBURGH.

COMMENTARIES on the Municipal and Mercantile Law of Scotland, in relation to Bankruptcy, Vol. II. Part II. 8vo. 8s.

Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, convened at Edinburgh 22d May 1806. 1s. 6d.

A practical Treatise of Cantharides when used internally. By John Roberton, Surgeon. 8vo. 7s.

Bibliotheca Sacra, or Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, with Maps, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 2s.

Letters on the establishment of the Volunteer Corps, and Domestic Military Arrangements of Great Britain. By James Ferguson, Esq. Advocate. 8vo. 3s.

Remarks on the Report of the Committee of the House of Peers relative to the Administration of Civil Justice in Scotland. 1s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A New edition of Herodotus, with select annotations, and a Latin Index, from the edition *Wesselingii* and *Reizii*, and under the superintendance of Professor Porson of Cambridge, and Dunbar of Edinburgh, has been printed in this town, and will be speedily published. It will correspond with Elinsly's Thucydides.

The Rev. James Hall has in the press, a Tour through Scotland, in two volumes, 8vo. Mr Hall travelled by an unusual route; and he visited, in particular, the Islands of Orkney and Shetland.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE late Mrs Charlotte Smith having drawn up Memoirs of Part of her Literary Life, the same, accompanied by a Collection of her Letters, will shortly be presented to the world by one of the members of her family.

The first Fasciculus of Dr Smith's long expected *Flora Græca Sibthorpiana* will appear in the present month. It is already known to the public that this truly magnificent work is to contain one thousand plants, collected by the late Professor Sibthorpe in Greece, accurately coloured after nature, with descriptions, &c. by Dr Smith.

At the same time will appear a half volume of the *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*, which work will contain descriptions, &c. without figures, of all the plants to be found in modern Greece, compiled by Dr Smith, from the papers of Dr Sibthorpe.

Sir John Sinclair has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes octavo, his long promised Code of Health and Longevity; consisting of a detail of the circumstances which tend to promote health and longevity, with rules for preserving health.

Mr Bolingbroke, of Norwich, who has recently returned from Demerara, after a residence of five years in that and the adjoining colonies, intends to publish an Account of his Voyage: including

ding new and interesting particulars of the present condition of the various European settlements on that coast of South America.

Kotzebue's Novelties will appear within the first half of the month. This distinguished writer has for a considerable time resided at Berlin, and has there published a periodical paper, partly literary and partly political, calculated to infuse into the Germans some degree of public spirit, by which the encroachments of France might be resisted. The shower of stones, however, to which he alluded in the preface to his French travels, has reached him in the Prussian capital; and he has been forced to fly with his family to Riga, where he will, we hope, not be again overtaken by the French volcano.

The Life of Washington, drawn up from his own papers by the Chief Justice of the United States, will be completed early in the month by the publication of the fifth and last volume. A variety of plans of battles, sieges, and other military operations, drawn by the General himself, or under his immediate direction, will be given with this last volume; combining, with the other features of the work, to render it the most perfect, as well as the most important piece of historical biography extant in any language.

Mr Pratt is about to present the public with an edition of his poem on "Sympathy," in an elegant pocket volume, ornamented with original engravings from designs of the most eminent masters. It is intended to be accompanied by a new-modelled edition of his "Cottage Pictures," embellished likewise with interesting sketches.

Mr Frend's Evening Amusements will make their appearance early in December, on the same plan as those of the preceding years.

A Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots, pointing out their general influence on all known languages, an ingenious work, left in readiness for the press by the late Mr Pirie, of Newburgh, will be published in a few days.

The second volume of Oriental Customs, by the Rev. S. Burder, of St Albans, is finished, and will be published immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks, in royal and demy octavo.

Mr Cumberland's interesting Memoirs are about to appear in a cheaper and more portable form.

There is at present printing at Edinburgh, an Account of a Tour through the Orkney and Shetland Islands, by Mr Neill, Secretary to the Natural History Society of Edinburgh. The author, after describing the objects of natural history which occurred in his progress, treats fully of the state of agriculture and the fisheries in those much neglected and interesting islands. The Tour is to be followed by a Mineralogical Survey of Shetland, from the pen of Dr Traill of Liverpool, who lately visited those northern islands.

The Rev. David Bogue, of Gosport, and the Rev. James Bennet of Rumsey, are preparing a History of the Dissenters from the Revolution, to be comprized in four volumes.

Lord Lansdowne's manuscripts, which are speedily to be sold by public auction, form one of the richest collections of original state-papers which have ever been possessed by an individual.—A large portion of them were Lord Burleigh's; from whose secretary, till they came into the hands of Lord Shelburne, their descent may be regularly traced. Among other curiosities, they contain a great many royal letters, mostly, if not all, originals.

The Emperor Alexander has suppressed the Imperial Seminary for the reception of young ladies, founded by the Empress Elizabeth on the same model as the convent of St Cyr in France. In the preamble of his edict, he declares that those funds may be used to greater advantage if applied to the education of those youths who are intended to serve their country; and that the education of a female, being limited to domestic management, she will learn it sooner in her father's house, than in a sumptuous establishment, where it is vainly attempted to teach the sciences, the knowledge of which Nature forbids them.

Colonel Skioeljebrand, the master of the Italian named Acerbi, has lately published an Account of their Journey to the North Cape, in one volume 8vo. This work does not contain the same de-

details as that of Acerbi, but is considered as being entitled to more credit.

Von Mechel is occupied, in company with Messrs Humboldt, and De Buch the travellers, Tralles, the mathematician, and Bode the astronomer, in preparing a grand work for publication. It is to be a copper-plate, which will exhibit a general picture of 150 of the highest mountains on the globe, with an exact measurement of their several heights above the level of the sea.—Mr Riddel is doing the same thing in England from his own original materials.

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process to whiten straw. He dresses it in muriatic acid, saturated with potash. The straw thus prepared never turns yellow; is of a most shining white, and acquires great flexibility.

The Easter catalogue at Leipsic contained 3,077 articles, among which there were 257 of divinity; 231 of jurisprudence, including political economy; 66 of philosophy; 177 on education; 59 on natural history; 88 on mathematics; and 77 on geography and relations of travels.—The last Michaelmas fair was less abundant: the catalogue did not exceed 644 articles. The works contained in the Michaelmas catalogue are, Morality, 31; education, 79, Belles Lettres, 29; The Fine Arts, 15; Ancient and Modern Languages, 58; Divinity and Sermons, 88; Law, 55; Physic and Surgery, &c. 93; Mathematics, 30; Natural History, &c. 45; Rural Economy, &c. 49; Economy, Useful Arts, &c. 50; Commerce, 11; Political Economy, 21; History, 31; Biography, 19; Literary History, 8; Geography and Topography, 28; Travels, 16; Statistics, 5; Novels, &c. 63; Almanacks, 61; Genealogy and Chronology, 2.

Portalis, the minister for public worship, is sending missionaries to China, and they are to set off this year, accompanied by a skilful astronomer.

We congratulate our country on the ascendency of English literature at Paris, and on the commencement of a Monthly Repertory of English Literature to be printed there in English.—It will contain a catalogue of all the books published in Great Britain, and reviews at large of every work deserving notice, (party politics excepted,) together with the proceedings of learned societies; the progress of the fine arts; theatrical productions; patents for new discoveries; biographical memoirs of remarkable persons deceased; reports on the state of agriculture, commerce, &c. &c. reprinted chiefly from the Monthly Magazine. Such a publication has, we learn, been long wished for in France, where the readers of English authors have increased tenfold within these few years; and where, we are also enabled to state, that, in spite of political differences, the English nation and character are respected by all ranks more than they ever were.

Dr Hager has been appointed Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Pavia, the first school of learning in Italy.

The Grand Signior's press, established at Scutari, has produced the following works:—1. A Commentary on a book called "The Revelation of Mysteries," 267 pages, in small 4to.—2. A Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, 88 pages, small 4to.—3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrub Awamel, 118 pages, in small 4to. The Books of Euclid, in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Bonnyscastle.

A printing press, with Bengal and Nagree characters, has been recently established at Calcutta, for the purpose of printing Sanscrit books. Sir George Colebrooke, we understand, has a copy of Pilpay's fables in Sanscrit. His son, J. Colebrooke, Esq, (author of Essays on the Husbandry and Internal commerce of Bengal, and who has lately been appointed President of the Asiatic Society) has just published the first vol. of a Sanscrit Grammar, which has not yet arrived in this country. In a short time the best Sanscrit books will be found printed in our universities, with dictionaries and grammars of that language.

A ninth volume of Transactions of the Asiatic Society is in the press.

POETRY.

Poetry.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

By Mr G. Dyer.

SWEET songstress, that, unseen, unknown,
Dost strain thy little heaving breast,
Why dost thou wander still alone,
Wakeful, while other songsters rest?

Oft have I linger'd in the grove,
Charm'd with thy soothing, melting song:
It told, or seem'd to tell of Love,
Nor was the night, though darksome, long.

Yet, oh! sweet bird, why shun the light?
Why warble still the lonesome lay?
Those notes, that smooth the brow of night,
Might 'wake the genial smile of day.

Thus have I cried, but cried in vain:
And still the songstress of the grove
Warbled her unambitious strain,
As though her only care was Love.

But though she shun'd my wistful sight,
So softly, sweetly would she sing,
I deem her not the bird of night,
But hail the poet of the spring.

THE SAILOR.

The Scene, SCOTLAND.

By George Dyer.

MY dame, you view a sailor brave;
And he must haste to plough the sea,
Must quickly leave, for ocean's wave,
The rippling burn, and whispering tree.
The blackbird calls; the sky-larks ring
Shrill carols thro' the heav'ns so clear;
Nature's full chorus seems to sing,
"Still, happy sailor, linger here."
But, dame, you view a sailor brave;
And he must plough the boist'rous wave.

Yon dainty palace* charms my eye,
And Avon's waters sweetly glide,
Fair Bircleugh's flowery terrace nigh,
Hast'ning to meet the bonny Clyde:
Ah! pleasing scene!—in rapt'rous mood,
How near thy braes I still could stray!
How range yon deep romantic wood,
And talk of love the live-long day.
But, dame, &c.

As dew-drop, Peggy's eye is bright,
Your Peggy's cheek as lily fair.
Her feet, as hare's, move soft and light,
Her voice, like blackbird's, loud and clear.
And she can soften every heart,
When fond she sings her "Highland laddie;"
So quickly, dame, must I depart,
And keep my heart still tight and steady.
But, dame, &c.

But, when on ocean's restless bed
The ship rolls rocking to the wind,
When shores, and cliffs, and hills are fled,
Thy kindness will I call to mind.
When dowie droops my head with grief,
And from my eye-lid steals a tear,
In grateful thoughts I'll find relief,
And Peggy's song my heart shall cheer.
But, dame, you view a sailor brave,
And now he hastes to plough the wave.

SONG.

On a visit to the Village of Largs.

AIR.—*Captain O'Kean.*

YES, green are thy hills, and thy vallies are smiling,
And wild are thy rocks that recline o'er the sea:
These once were thy beauties, sweet Largs, so beguiling,
But gone are those charms for ever to me.

For, O! the sweet flower that arose in the morning,
And open'd its blossoms so pure to the day,
On the banks of the Clyde that sprung so adorning,
In the prime of its beauty has faded away.

O! sweet was that face, and mild its expression,
As a lamb on the lea, in the evening beam;
And kind was that heart, and soft its impression,
So soft as the moonlight that sleeps on the stream.

And the flow of those spirits was gay and delighting,
That arose from the innocent glow of the heart;

And

* The Duke of Hamilton's, at Hamilton.

And those manners were affable, open, inviting,
The offspring of kindness, the strangers to art.

But Consumption's pale hand, with a touch cold and pining,
Has wasted those charms on a strange distant shore;
The lily was wither'd,—and wan, and declining,
It bow'd its sweet head, and never rose more.

Then, though green are thy hills, and thy vallies though smiling,
And romantic thy rocks that recline o'er the sea,
These beauties, gay village, to others beguiling,
Can only be tasted with sadness by me.

A SUBSCRIBER.

SONNET TO NIGHT.

SACRED to contemplation, welcome Night,
I hail thy secret shade, and sober scene,
As often, by the planet's dubious light,
I linger near the river's bed serene:
Or view from yonder hollow rifted oak,
Minerva's favorite, take her lonely flight,
She shuns the busy city's noise, and smoke,
And cautious keeps the coppice in her sight;
Then the sweet nightingale, harmonious bird,
Strains her soft throat in warbling out her lay,
And there I'll murmur forth my plaints unheard,
Till with the echo too they die away.
Hail, friendly Night, thy awful, solemn reign,
Shall bid my weary soul her wonted peace regain.

Catherine T.

SONNET TO HOPE.

GO, gentle Hope, thou friend to faithful love,
Go, hasten on the lazy-footed hours;
To fond expectant lovers constant prove,
And strew their paths with ever-blooming flowers.
Go, for the traveller, gild the wintry sky,
To light his footsteps through the dreary road,
Wipe off the tear of sorrow from his eye,
And shew his shivering limbs a warm abode.
Go, soothe the ocean, when the billows roar,
Nor ever let the sailor's courage strand,
Waft him through tempests to his native shore,
And promise all the blessings of the land.
And here, be not alone, thy bliss forbidden,
But shew my cares a sweet repose in heaven.

Edinburgh. *Catherine T.*

VERSES

From a Gentleman to a Young Lady, who wrote an Elegy on the death of his Son.

KIND, youthful friend, sweet blooming maid!
Whose soul pathetic pours
The plaintive verse to sooth our pain
In sorrow's bitter hours.

May fell disease, with breath malign,
Ne'er blast thy form divine,
But health thy guardian angel prove,
And blessings round thee twine.

Long may thy pencil's art pourtray
Each interesting scene;
The mountain forest's wild array,
The gay enamell'd plain.

And eke thy tuneful fingers touch
From Music's chords that flow,
Elicit dulcet tones, to charm
Your Friends, and cheer their woe.

And may you still despise the wretch
Whose rigid nerves ne'er feel
Another's woe,—adown whose cheek
The dew drops never steal;

Likewise the man of iron heart
By harmony unmov'd,
Whose haggard eye no pictur'd scene
Hath ever yet approv'd.

He's prone to whet th' assassin's knife,
Or drug the social bowl;
Those deeds of damned, blackest dye,
Are natives of his soul.

LONDON. A POEM.

(Continued from p. 536.)

NOW on yon gaudy gew-gaw counter gaze,
Where the robust man-milliner displays
His tippets, cloaks, pelisses, lace and lawns,
Graceful he bows, and like a spaniel fawns,
Hands down his best imperial bombazeens,
His matchless ginghams, and his peerless jeans:
How prettily he simpers "Mam," or "Miss,"
"Pray condescend to cast an eye on this;
"An article well worthy of inspection,
"Just fitting for your ladyship's complexion,"
For skill'd is he in every wyle to please
Each weaker vessel with becoming ease,
Nor better Paris-tutor'd Madamoiselle,
Put to her shifts, a prettier tale can tell

O! Nature, teach me to define the cause,
Why thou, capstriding thy establish'd laws,
And strangely swerving from thy wonted plan,
Shangau'd the woman with the —— of man.
Now tune thy lyre, my muse, to solemn base,
And stroak thy grave, thy Cameronian face,
And all thy fraught of firkin'd fun unship,
And droop thy wing, and hang thy nether lip.
For here's the mansion, sorrow's sable nest,
Where grief is always made a welcome guest;
Where death's black agents, clad from top to toe,
In all the sad insignia of woe,
Obey the summons: "Rig yourselves in haste,
" Old alderman M'Turtle's breath'd his "last."
Alas, poor man, no doubt a near relation
His worship was, and this black congregation
Of sable gentlemen assembled here,
Bewail a father fond, or uncle dear.
" Why no—the honest alderman was neither
" Our cousin, uncle, brother, doating father,
" Nor distant relative, but next door neighbour,
" Upright, benevolent, sedate and sober,
" Who in fat plenty's larder long was nourish'd,
" And like a stately Leb'non cedar flourish'd,
" 'Mongst ortolans and turbot, till the paws
" Of giant death padlock'd his civic jaws,
" And sent him home bag-bursten from a gorge
" The worthy Magistrate had at the George.
" As for the actors in this mournful farce,
" These gentlemen attend his worship's hearse,
" And in his much afflicted kindred's stead
" Bewail his exit at a geart * the head."
O thou, who my wild harp harmonious strung,
And taught my heart to feel and tun'd my tongue,
When death's grim messengers these nerves convulse,
And with unfeeling fangs arrest my pulse;
When my glad soul triumphant wings away,
And leaves to kindred dust her husk of clay,
If in this vale I've honourably serv'd,
My measur'd days and the rich boon deserv'd,
Bedew the turf that haps my lowly cell,
With genuine grief of those who knew thee well,
And fan the flowers that o'er my bosom rise,
With zeph'ry bennisons of unaffected sighs.
But if the worthless shoals of insect fry,
" Who eat and drink, and sleep, and wake, and die,"
Can kindred claim—then garnish my poor bier,
Unworthy of a tributary tear,
With nodding plumes, and all the proud parade,
Of mourners, mutes, and fun'ral cavalcade.
And when, like one of nature's wasters †, thrown,
Beneath the richly carv'd sepulchral stone,
Then let the formal toll of city bell
Insult my ling'ring shade with mercenary swell.
A few there are who run a nobler race,
And resolutely fame or glory chace,
Press on toward the mark with steady eye,
Th' illusive phantoms beck'ning as they fly;
Or should they pause, and generously bequeath
The never-fading lay, or laurel wreath,
Rous'd with the news, in base born flattery comes,
With all her bugle horns and kettle drums,
Her rankest praises dun the patriot's ears,
Her glaring varnish slovenly besmears,
While rankling envy flings her poison'd darts,
And wounds her victim in the tenderest parts;
Enough to bar the doors of pomp and state,
And scar mankind from striving to be great.

London, 1806. *T. M. C.*

(To be continued.)

* This word groat is sometimes used as a substitute for "filthy lucre."—The English *rub* for example,

—— "Poor Scot
" Sell'd thy king for a *groat*."

† Waster is a name given by the cutlers of Sheffield to such tools as are thrown aside and deemed unsaleable, being deficient in quality, or not manufactured in a workman-like manner.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

BOMBAY, *Nov.* 30. 1805.

PROCEEDINGS of a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Bombay, held in the Court-house, on Wednesday the 27th instant, in consequence of a requisition to the Sheriff—"For the purpose of expressing, collectively, their deep and heartfelt sorrow on the heavy national loss sustained by the death of Marquis Cornwallis, and of deliberating on the best mode of paying a durable tribute of grateful respect to the memory of his exalted character."

AT twelve o'clock, the Sheriff opened the proceedings of the day, with an appropriate address.

Mr Money proposed, that Sir James Macintosh should take the Chair; which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman then read a letter to the Hon. the Governor, from Mr Speke, Chairman of a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by that settlement, on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallis; and of testifying by a lasting memorial, the grateful sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered Nobleman. Mr Speke's letter enclosed the resolutions of that respectable meeting, of which the following are the two first, as relating to the subject of deliberation:

1st.—"That in addition to the general mourning which has been adopted, as a public token of the concern felt by this settlement, on the death of Marquis Cornwallis, a mausoleum be erected, with the permission of Government, over the place of his interment at Ghazepore, as a memorial of esteem and reverence for his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent services."

2d—"That the foregoing resolution be transmitted to Madras and Bombay, as well as to Ceylon, Penang, and Fort Marlborough; and that the inhabitants of those settlements be invited to join in an unanimous testimonial of veneration for the character and memory of the late Governor General of the British posse-sions in India."

Mr Money then rose, and addressed the Meeting as follows:—

Mr Chairman—"With far different feelings from those which prompted and encouraged me to address this respectable assembly on a recent and happier occasion, I now present myself to your notice. *Then* with an elated and exulting heart, I proposed that we should hail with our gratulations the return of a man, to whom I thought my country indebted for a considerable portion of her fame and glory, of her character for justice and valour;—and for that noble spirit of patriotism which distinguishes her among the nations of Europe. *Now*, oppressed by sensations of unaffected sorrow, in concurrence with the spirit which dictated our former resolutions, and, if I may judge from the mournful aspect of this meeting, in unison with the public sentiment, I endeavour to discharge my individual duty, by submitting, for our consideration, the obligations imposed upon us, by regard for all that is great and good, to express, in a solemn declaration, the universal grief of the British Inhabitants of Bombay and its Dependencies, for the very heavy national calamity which has been sustained; and to complete the consistency of that declaration, by co operating with our fellow countrymen on the other side of the Peninsula, in raising a sepulchral monument, and erecting for ourselves and successors here, a durable tribute of respect and veneration for the memory of departed excellence.

"It has been the practice of all ages, in various forms, directed by the taste or genius of the period or country in which the object of commemoration may have lived, to raise the monumental pile, as a memorial to posterity of a Nation's gratitude for the servicesof him who, by upholding its power, extending its dominion, and promoting its prosperity, has continued its pride, its ornament, and its boast. It is sufficient, however, to state, that such has been the usage, and continues to be the practice in our own free and enlightened land, where honours never fail to reward the atchievements of the living hero, nor to console the relatives of the dead. But, from higher motives still, although none can be more pure or laudable, than those of remunerating the man who risks his life in the cause of his country, or of ministering solace to the sacred sorrows of friends, who have most deeply to lament his loss,—from higher motives

tives have arisen the cenotaph, the pillar, and the statue. They may be traced to the noble ambition of exciting the rising and future generations to an emulation of the deeds and glory of the past. They may be traced to a national and exalted pride of exhibiting monuments of national renown. Such were the motives, conjunctively with the generous impulse of gratitude, which raised the far famed palace of Blenheim, and erected the sculptured monuments of a Wolfe, and a Chatham; and these, combined with the liberal and enlightened policy of perpetuating among the natives of British India, a grateful recollection of the superior blessings enjoyed under a British ruler, conveyed to our sister settlements, statues of the illustrious patriot, whose death we have now to deplore. I wish not to amplify, nor unnecessarily engage your attention; but I feel that I should be wanting in respect, if, on this occasion, I omitted some notice of the most important and prominent features of a life, which was always dedicated to the service of our country.

" We all know, that the Noble Lord, at an early age, embraced the military profession; and that, in his progress to superior rank, he actively participated in many of the glorious scenes which characterised the brilliant war, immediately preceding the reign of our present Sovereign. At the commencement of the unhappy troubles in America, his conduct, as a Peer of Parliament, was dignified and independent; it was such as became an hereditary Counsellor of the King of a free nation; it was such as must necessarily be expected to result from a mind nurtured and matured in the best principles of rational and constitutional liberty. But, when his regiment was ordered on service, he knew his duty as a soldier too well, to hesitate for a moment; and resisted the tender importunities of the dearest object of his affections, to whom he was attached by every tie, with which virtue, in the loveliest form, could bind the heart of man, and who, adoring the rare excellencies of her accomplished Lord, carried her solicitations to the throne itself. Resisting all entreaties, he crossed the Atlantic, and sacrificed for ever his conjugal and domestic happiness, to the service of his country. His conduct in America, in circumstances and situations the most arduous and critical, obtained for him the most unqualified approbation of his King, the personal affection of the army which he commanded, and the highest respect of the enemy whom he fought. In that painful and affecting struggle, he discharged all that he owed to his country, while he never lost sight of what he owed to humanity. In the course of a brilliant career, his triumphs in arms wreathed laurels round his brow: but the still nobler triumphs of humanity, in parental kindness to his soldiers, and compassionate tenderness to his captives, enriched the garland with a gem, which no subsequent reverses ever could eclipse.

" Until the unfortunate capitulation of York Town, where his defence corresponded with the high character he had acquired, success had uniformly attended his march to fame; but I appeal to every military man who hears me, if that disastrous surrender was ever considered to have cast the slightest blot on his honourable escutcheon? or to have detracted, in the least degree, from his professional reputation? if it were not the result of causes which he could neither check nor controul? if he were not encouraged, nay, almost commanded, to hold out in that untenable post, until reasonable succours, with fleet and army, should be sent to his relief?

" The next great public theatre upon which the Noble Lord acted a distinguished part, was the theatre of India. To call to the recollection of this assembly, the important services which, in this quarter of the globe, he rendered to the State and to the East India Company, would be presumptuous and superfluous. They must live fresh in the memory of us all, as long as a remembrance of his undeviating integrity and justice is preserved and cherished in the hearts of every rational Indian, who enjoyed what he possessed in security, or reaped the fruits of honest industry, under his mild and equitable sway. Upon his return to his native land, finding his country in arms, in defence of the peace and order of the civilized world, and in vindication of its own honour and independence, disdaining inglorious ease, he courted professional employment, amidst the toils and perils of war, and repaired to the Continent, to take upon himself the command of a combined British and Prussian army; but the unprincipled defection of the power on whom we principally relied, rendered the plan abortive, and his zeal and talents of no avail.

" Having discharged the duties of Master-General of the Ordnance, with uncommon vigour and assiduity, and improved that department (of vital consequence to the State in war) to the highest perfection, he was appointed, at a most critical and perilous juncture, the representative of his Sovereign in Ireland, where, by his temperate firmness, and conciliating disposition, he succeeded, to a great degree, in allaying the animosities, and composing the dissensions, which convulsed every part of that distracted kingdom; and, by his prudence, fortitude,

fortitude, and talents, overwhelmed with confusion its Gallic invaders. Having poured the healing balm of mercy and oblivion into the bleeding wounds of rebellion, and freed the land from the pestiferous foe, which had polluted its soil, he undertook, and, in conjunction with the great Minister of Britain, helped to accomplish the noble and Herculean task of uniting the component parts of the British Empire, by a bond of indissoluble connection; and to his steady resolution and wisdom the success of the great measure of the Union is materially to be attributed. From this elevated station of Vice-regal power, which he had filled with such signal benefit to the nation at large, and to Ireland in particular, those principles of rectitude and honour, which had invariably furnished the rule of his public and private life, compelled him to descend; but it might be said of him, as of an eminent character deceased—"If he were great in his high office, he was greater still in the resignation of it."

"When a change in the conduct of the French Government presented a prospect of effectual negociation, Marquis Cornwallis was selected by his Monarch as the most honourable subject in whose hands he could confide the interest of his Crown.—The progress and result of that negociation are familiar to us all. Opinions are divided upon the merits of the peace, but there is no division of opinion upon the merits of the negociation; and, whatever may be thought of the terms, all parties admit, that the peace itself has been the means, and the only means, of uniting the sentiments and feelings of all classes of our countrymen in favour of the war in which we are engaged.

"Greatly advanced in years, rich in honours, rich in the favour of his King, and the affections of his fellow-subjects, altho' enjoying a necessary and dignified repose, suitable to his rank and age, and with little prospect of lengthening his space of life to the completion of another lustre, at the call of his Royal Master, with all the alacrity of youth, he embarked again for these distant and unhealthy regions, exclaiming, "If I but render service to my country, it is unimportant to me, whether I die in Europe or Asia." With the issue of this sublimely great and prophetic resolution, we are but too well acquainted. I have the authority of one who was honoured, to the last, with his personal and unreserved confidence, for declaring (and his authority is confirmed by the letter which was read from the Chair,) that the ruling passion of his heart was the "love of his country." To this he early sacrificed all other considerations most dear to his soul, and to this he finally sacrificed his life.—When Wolfe, in the arms of victory, and in the agonies of death, hearing that the enemy had fled, cried with expiring joy, "I die contented;" by these words he immortalized his name. Borne down by languor and debility, on the brink of the grave, the venerable Cornwallis addressed himself to the same confidential friend, whose authority I have quoted, and exclaimed, "I have no apprehensions of death, but I have an anxiety to live a few months, if it please God, till I can see peace restored in India, and I will willingly resign my life into the hands of Him who gave it." Surely this proof of an unabated spirit of patriotism, expressed in the pious language of a Christian, and while the lamp of life was burning with feeble and declining power, will immortalize his memorable name—"*Clarum et venerabile Nomen.*"—A name dear to every British heart, and venerated in every Indian breast.

"Such was the man, to whose revered and exalted memory we are called upon to vote a statue, and over his illustrious remains to join with our fellow-countrymen in erecting a Mausoleum. Such was the man; but I feel unequal to the office of pourtraying the character of this Christian Hero. Could I but catch a spark from that illuminating eloquence, which has shone with intellectual splendour within these walls and which will, I hope, be again displayed, on an occasion so worthy of its power, I would kindle a flame of gratitude in every bosom, of which time should never extinguish the fire, nor could comparison diminish the glow. If, however, I have been so fortunate as to address myself to those who entertain congenial sentiments, the feelings springing from such a source, will have given me the advantage of prepossession in favour of the objects I shall have the honour of proposing. Willing to flatter myself that I have been so fortunate, the imperfections of an address, from one unaccustomed to public speaking, will be amply supplied by liberal indulgence; and I trust, that the unanimity which prevailed at our last meeting, will, on this interesting and affecting occasion, stamp additional value on the resolutions we may form."

Mr Money concluded, by moving the following

RESOLUTIONS:

1. That the British inhabitants of Bombay, and its dependencies, deeply impressed with sorrow for the death of the late illustrious Governor-General, with gratitude for his services, and veneration for his virtues, are desirous of contributing towards the Mausoleum, which is to be erected over the place of his interment, and of adorning this Presidency by a permanent Memorial of

of the unanimous feelings of its inhabitants, on the death of that great and excellent person.

2. That a subscription be opened towards defraying the expence of the Mausoleum, which it is intended to erect over the remains of Marquis Cornwallis at Ghazepore.

3. That a subscription be opened to defray the expence of a Statue of the Marquis Cornwallis, to be placed in such conspicuous and convenient part of the fort, as shall be chosen by a Committee (to be afterwards named) with the consent and approbation of the Governor.

4. That the Honourable the Governor be requested to permit subscription books for the above purpose, to be opened at the Presidency, by the Sub-treasurer, and at the subordinate stations, by such Civil or Military Officer as he shall think fit.

5. That the following Gentlemen be a committee to carry the preceding resolutions into execution, and that they be authorized to apply the produce of the subscription for the purposes before mentioned. The Honourable the Governor, Sir James Mackintosh, General Belas, Mr Waldron, Colonel Whitelock, Mr Forbes, Dr Scott, and Mr Threipland. Of whom any three may form a quorum.

6. That the Chairman do communicate the Resolutions to the Honourable the Governor.

Mr Threipland rose, and, in an eloquent and pathetic address, expressed his cordial concurrence in the propositions which had been made and seconded.

The Chairman then read the several motions, which were separately put, and unanimously agreed to.

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, May 6. 1806.

On the occasion of withdrawing the army from the duties of the field, and of placing it in cantonments, in consequence of the late honourable and advantageous peace, which the valour and exertions of that army have primarily produced, the Governor-General in Council fulfils a satisfactory obligation of his public duty, in renewing the expression of gratitude and approbation, which, in the course of the late contest with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, a series of splendid atchievements has successively demanded.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests, that the Right Hon. Lord Lake will accept the most cordial thanks of this government, for the eminent services which his Lordship has rendered to the British nation and to the Hon. Company in India, by the animated efforts of his public zeal in distinguished military talents, personal gallantry, and invincible firmness, on every occasion of danger or emergency, from the commencement of the late war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, until its termination in the recent honourable and advantageous peace with that Chieftain.

To the successful exertions of these combined qualities must, under Providence, be primarily ascribed the augmented power and reputation of the British arms, and the consolidation and security of our Empire in India, which have been produced by the issues of the late contest.

The Governor General in Council also records the expression of his public gratitude to the officers and men of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's army, who, under the direction of their illustrious Commander, and animated by his example, have participated in the dangers, the hardships, and the glory of the late arduous and successful campaigns, for their exemplary discipline, their fortitude and firmness under the severest trials of fatigue and difficulty, and their activity and persevering courage in the hour of battle.

To the latest period of recorded history, the glory and renown of the gallant officers and men of his Majesty's army, and of the army of Bengal, and their illustrious Commander, will be inseparably connected with the memory of those signal victories and atchievements, by which the rights and dignity of the British Government have been vindicated, the peace of India has been restored, and the power and prosperity of this empire have been consolidated and secured.

THOS. HILL,
Officiating Sec. Mil. Dep.

WEST INDIES.

DREADFUL STORM AT DOMINICA.

On Tuesday the 7th September, about seven o'clock in the evening, the sky became totally overcast, and tremendous flashes of lightning, accompanied by a heavy wind, presaged an approaching storm. The wind continued increasing until ten o'clock, when came on a most dreadful fall of rain, the effect of which, accompanied by a pitch-like darkness, illuminated by a sheet of livid fire, and the roaring of the wind, was awful enough to impress a dread upon the heart of the most intrepid. Soon after to complete our misfortune, the river Roseau, increased by the heavy rains, overflowed its banks, inundated the town in every direc-

tion

tion, and then the destruction became general; every house which obstructed its passage was thrown down, or carried away by the stream, and a great proportion of their unfortunate inhabitants perished. About ten o'clock every vessel in the harbour was driven from its moorings, except a small Swedish schooner, which was cast ashore under the fort a little after midnight; and those who were driven out generally met with the same fate, amounting in the whole to sixteen sail of different descriptions.

No pen can paint the horrors of that dreadful night; the tremendous noise occasioned by the wind and rain; the roaring of the waters, together with the shock of an earthquake, which was sensibly felt about midnight; the shrieks of the poor sufferers, crying for assistance; the terror of those, who, in their houses, heard them, and dared not open a door or window to give succour, and who expected momentarily to share the same fate—formed a scene which can hardly be conceived, and still more difficult to be described. Fortunately for the inhabitants of the town, and indeed for the whole colony, the force of the wind and rain abated about three o'clock in the morning, and near the same time the water began to fall, if it had continued another hour, there is not a doubt but the town would have been entirely destroyed.

The spectacle which presented itself on the return of day-light, was horrid beyond every power of description: Heaps of mud and sand (in some places five or six feet deep) through all parts of the town—the form of a street hardly to be discerned—two large streams or rather torrents, running through the midst of the town—ruins of houses blown down, and others brought down by the flood, obstructing every passage—the bodies of several of the unfortunate victims of this event drawn out from the ruins, and lying in the streets, while numbers almost distracted, were searching for some relation or friend, who had perished in the storm—the lamentations of those who had lost some of their nearest and dearest connections, joined to the despair of those who had lost their little all, formed altogether a scene fit to draw tears from the eyes of the most unfeeling.

From the most authentic accounts which have been gathered during the confusion occasioned by this fatal occurrence, there has been ascertained to have perished in the town of Roseau and its vicinity, eight white persons of different ages and sexes, 57 free persons of colour, and 66 slaves, forming a total of 131, besides numbers of others yet missing, and several wounded.

At Morne Bruce, the whole of the barracks except one, the hospital stores, stables, &c. the two field officer's quarters and five others, were totally destroyed, and the remainder, with the mess-house, were greatly damaged. Three soldiers and one woman of the 46th regiment, and a black servant of Major Payne's, were killed, and three officers and 22 soldiers, and one woman of the same regiment, wounded. About twenty men of the 3d West India regiment, were likewise terribly cut and bruised, and one black man and a woman killed. From the violence of the hurricane it was impossible to attempt to save any thing. The officers of the 46th regiment have not only lost their personal baggage, but most of their mess articles, live stock, and a considerable quantity of wine; a very fine horse of considerable price, was blown over a precipice close to the house, and killed; as was the stable belonging to Lieut. Colonel Campbell, of the 46th regiment.

The planters suffered equally with the inhabitants of the town; every plantation on the windward coast of the island, from the river Tabarie to Morne Paix Brouche, are almost entirely destroyed; only three mills standing in the whole extent, and these considerably damaged; no other building left on either sugar or coffee estate, and the numerous inhabitants of that quarter have only for shelter four houses, situated at some distance from the sea, to which most of the white inhabitants have retired. On the different estates on that coast, as accounts have reached town, there have perished about thirty negroes, and 180 dangerously wounded.

Round the coast, from the river Tabarie, by way of La Soye, the estate which bears the name of that river is perhaps the only one that has not received any considerable damage in this general disaster.

All the plantations to leeward of the island have experienced the effects of the hurricane; every house from the river Mahaut down to Prince Rupert's, either laid flat or greatly damaged; the town of Portsmouth entirely destroyed; the greatest part of the barracks on Morne Cabrit carried away; and, in general, the whole island presents a scene of devastation and ruin.

We learn that Martinique has but slightly suffered. Grandterre, in Guadaloupe, the same. Marie Galante and the Saints have received some considerable damage; but that the other islands have entirely escaped. Though the whole weight of this misfortune seems to have fallen on our unfortunate island, we cannot help thinking it a subject of rejoicing, that the other colonies have been fortunate enough to escape

cape this calamity, as thus we have a resource open against the horrors of a famine, which, without we should receive speedy supplies, would have been inevitable, the resources of the island being entirely destroyed in provisions of its own production, and the greatest part of those in town destroyed or damaged.

France.

Assembly of the Jews.

By virtue of an Imperial decree of Napoleon, issued in April last, an assembly of ninety-six deputies of the people professing the religion of the Jews in France, was convoked in the antient chapel of St John, adjoining the Hotel de Ville in Paris, on Saturday the 26th of July last. The object of the decree states simply, to be to consider the state of that people, but it is generally supposed to arise from the proneness of that nation to usury, some notorious instances of which in public transactions have given high offence to the Gallic Emperor. The members elected Abraham Furtado, a wealthy banker of Bourdeaux, their President. The only business the first day, was recording the commissions of the deputies, and settling the order of their future proceedings.

It is remarkable enough, that the opening of the Hebrew Synod took place precisely on their Sabbath. The Jewish law forbids every kind of employment on that day, and, notwithstanding, the Members of the Assembly took a part, without repugnance, in every thing which the circumstances demanded of them. Distinguished by their wealth, their intelligence, and their probity, they wished to give their brethren an example, which, doubtless, will not be lost. This single trait will enable us to judge how much they are disposed to enter into those views which have occasioned their convocation.

Second Sitting.

The Commissioners of his Majesty having entered the Hall, M. Mole, who was at their head, addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"Gentlemen——His Majesty the Emperor and King having appointed us Commissioners to treat with you, respecting your own affairs, has sent us here this day for the purpose of communicating his intentions. Called from the farthest parts of this vast empire, none of you can be ignorant of the purpose for which you are assembled here. You are aware that the conduct of many of those who profess your religion has given rise to complaints which have reached the foot of the throne. These complaints are not without foundation. The Emperor, notwithstanding, contented himself with arresting the progress of the evil, and wished to have your opinion on the means of radically curing it. You will, no doubt, prove yourselves deserving of this paternal consideration, and you will feel the value of the important mission which is confided to you. Far from regarding the Government under which you live, as a power of which you should be suspicious, your study will be to enlighten it, to co-operate with it in the good which it is preparing; and by thus manifesting that you have profited by the experience of all the French, you will prove, that you have no wish to separate yourselves from other classes of society.

"The laws which have been imposed upon persons of your religion have been different all over the world; they have been too often dictated by the exigency of the moment. But, as there is no example in the Christian Annals of any Assembly like this, so, in like manner, you, for the first time, are to be impartially judged, and your fate decided by a Christian Prince. It is his Majesty's wish that you should become French; it is your duty to accept this title, and to consider that you, in fact, renounce it whenever you shew yourselves unworthy of it.

"You shall hear the questions read which are to be proposed to you. It will be your duty to declare the whole truth upon each of them. We now declare to you, and we shall never cease to repeat it to you, that when a Sovereign, as firm as he is just, who knows every thing, who can punish as well as reward, interrogates his subjects, they would render themselves as culpable as they would shew themselves blind to their real interests if they should hesitate about answering freely and frankly.

"It is his Majesty's wish, Gentlemen, that you should enjoy perfect freedom of

of deliberation.—Your President will communicate your answers to us as soon as they are prepared. As to ourselves, we have no more ardent wishes than to be able to inform the Emperor, that among his subjects of the Jewish religion, there are none whose loyalty is not unquestionable, and who are not disposed to conform to those laws and morals which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to practise and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his Majesty, were then read by the Secretary of the meeting:—

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife?

2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?

3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian, or a Christian female with a Jew; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry?

4. Are the French in the eyes of the Jews brothers or aliens?

5. What in all cases are the connections which their law permits them to maintain with the French, who are not of their religion?

6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French Citizens by the laws, consider France as their native country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they under an obligation to obey the laws, and to follow all the regulations of the Civil Code?

7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?

8. What civil jurisdictions do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews?—What power of punishment do they possess?

9. Are the mode of chusing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment, regulated by the Jewish laws, or are they only rendered by custom?

10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren? Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?

11. Are those things proclaimed which are forbidden to the Jews by their laws?

The Jewish Assembly answered three of the questions proposed, as follow:—

1. Is it lawful for the Jews to marry more than one wife?

2. Is divorce allowed by the Jewish religion? Is it lawful, although no sentence respecting it be pronounced by the Tribunals, and in pursuance of the French Code?

3. May a Jewess marry a Christian, and a Christian Female with a Jew; or does the law require that the Jews solely marry among each other?

The answer contains principally, that the Jewish laws, in the strictest sense, permits polygamy, divorce, and mixed marriages, but that these are limited by practice and usage. To the question which relates to the duties of French citizens, the Assembly voluntarily, and without premeditation, answered in the fullest manner.

The ninety-six Jew Deputies are very constant in their sittings at Paris. They dress in black, and deliberate with heads uncovered. A guard of honour of fifty men attends at the door, and turns out with presented arms on the arrival and departure of the deputies.—Such as have no equipages of their own, are conveyed thither and back in the Emperor's carriage.

The purpose for which Bonaparte has assembled the Jewish Deputies at Paris, is undoubtedly connected with that boundless and complicated scheme for the acquisition of universal empire, which he is gradually carrying into execution. It is rumoured that he purposes to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem, and re-establish the Jewish Hierarchy and Government in all their ancient splendour in the Holy Land, to which he will invite that people from all the nations of the earth among whom they are scattered. When he can either reverse or anticipate the decrees of Providence, he may accomplish these great things; meanwhile he can only go the length of his chain; for a chain invisible and Almighty, as that which guides the comet in its course, holds this terrible man—this comet of the human race, who shakes war, pestilence, and famine from his fiery train—in irresistible controul and impassable limitation.

Mr Jacobson, Agent of Finances to the Court of Brunswick, has written a letter to Bonaparte, in consequence of the convention of the French Jews, wherein he intreats his Imperial Majesty to commiserate the sufferings and slavery of their brethren in other countries, and to extend his favour and protection to them. At the end a plan is proposed by him, (probably preparatory

to

to the introduction of one predetermined by Bonaparte himself,) which will in effect make all the Jews, who accede to it, in whatever country they reside, *the subjects of France.* In this pitiful and impious epistle, the writer says, among other absurdities—

"I am one of the unfortunate Jewish people against whom ignorance and superstition have leagued, in order to degrade and render them the opprobrium of every other nation; but the Lord of Hosts has chosen you to give happiness to the world, and the Jews are a part of that world. I belong to that people, whose misery has for more than 1000 years in vain implored the compassion and humanity of the Sovereigns—to that people who *expected in you their Saviour*, and who *in you*, Sire, *have found him.*"

Again:—"How great and sublime is the enterprize of breaking the chains of a people unjustly oppressed! Who *but a God* can hearken to their complaints, and deliver them from an insupportable bondage!"

Continental War.

From the details inserted in our last, of events so fatal to the arms of his Prussian Majesty, our readers will not be prepared to expect intelligence of a more favourable complexion. What we have now to communicate is, however, disastrous beyond any thing they may have anticipated, or even beyond any thing recorded in history. The fine army with which the Prussian Monarch entered on this disastrous campaign, is literally annihilated; all the strong places in his dominions have surrendered without a struggle. The French troops have penetrated into Poland, and the Poles are to be restored to their ancient *independence* as a nation. The French have taken possession of Hamburgh, and all British property there has been confiscated. The French papers contain another series of bulletins of the *Grand Army*. Of the events which they record we have also German accounts, but as we cannot connect them, we shall give a summary of both in their order. The French bulletins state in substance, that—

On the 27th of October the Prussian Regiment of the King's Gensdarmes was attacked near Zedhenick, by a body of Light Cavalry under General Lasalle, and surrendered by capitulation. Prince Hohenlohe, who succeeded the Duke of Brunswick in the chief command of the Prussians, was, as stated in our last, endeavouring to effect his retreat to Stettin, for the purpose of crossing the Oder. After the affair at Zedhenick, he directed his march towards Templin, but finding that the enemy was there before him, he was forced to change his route, and proceeded to Prentzlow, a town at the northern extremity of a lake, on the direct road to Stettin. The Prussian and the French advanced guard reached it nearly at the same time, on the 30th of October. As soon as Murat came up, he gave orders to charge the Prussians in the suburbs of the town, while his cavalry attacked the Prussian flank and turned the town.—The attack on the suburbs was victorious, and the French were successful in driving the Prussians into the town—Murat immediately summoned them to capitulate. A capitulation was agreed upon, and Hohenlohe's corps, consisting of 10,000 infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and 64 pieces of cannon, surrendered. Besides Prince Hohenlohe, Prince Augustus, the brother of the gallant Prince Louis killed at Saalfeldt, and the Prince of Mecklenburg Schwerin, were amongst the Generals made prisoners.—On the 27th another Prussian column of 6000 men were forced to capitulate to the French General Michaud, at Passewalk. This Prussian column seems to have been part of Hohenlohe's army. Advancing with his division, Murat's right wing summoned Stettin, which surrendered without making any resistance, though it is represented to have been in a good state of defence; 160 pieces of cannon were found in the garrison; and the number of prisoners taken was 6000.—Whilst the right wing made itself master of Stettin, the left extended itself towards Anklam and Demmin. At Anklam, another column of Prussians, about 4000 strong, were forced to capitulate, and on the 1st Nov. Murat's head-quarters were at Demmin, with a view of attacking a Prussian column under the command of the Prussian General Bila.

The anticipation in the bulletins, of the surrender of the corps under Gen. Blucher and the Duke of Weima, are, boasted

es will be seen in the sequel, unhappily realised. But, continue the bulletins, whilst these events were taking place upon the left bank of the Oder, Davoust had advanced to Custrin, which seems to have surrendered with as little resistance as Stettin, though it is said to have been well provided for a defence; the garrison consisted of four thousand men. The easy capture of Custrin will surprise all military men—it is situated in the middle of a morass—no approaches can be made without the greatest difficulty; and it would have been in less danger from an attack of a besieging army than from famine. The French are thus in possession of all the course of the Oder from Custrin to its mouth; and whilst the Bavarian and Wirtemburg troops, under Jerome Bonaparte, were proceeding to Silesia, Louis Bonaparte was advancing into Hanover, and Mortier into the Electorate of Hesse.—It moreover appears from the French accounts, that they had pushed their conquests into Poland, and it is now boasted that "that immense barrier, which seemed for ever to separate Russia and France, has at length been removed," and the overthrow of the Emperor Alexander is even hinted at as an event by no means far distant. Bonaparte is gone to meet the Russian army, whose certain destruction is boastfully anticipated by the enemy.

Such is in substance the intelligence contained in the French bulletins. By the way of Hamburgh we have another bulletin, which announces the surrender of Magdeburg, and which states the number of prisoners taken during the campaign to exceed 140,000; the standards and colours 250, field pieces taken in different engagements 300; cannon found at Berlin, and in the capitulated fortresses, 4000.

By the Hamburgh mails we have Hohenlohe's and Blucher's official reports under their respective commands. The former agrees in every particular with the French accounts, except that the Prince represents his disasters to have been inevitable, had his force even borne a nearer proportion to that of the enemy, as he had neither bread, forage, nor ammunition; he also complains that he had fallen a sacrifice to the neglect of the advice which he had at an early period given.

Blucher's corps, the smallest in point of numbers, the most determined and gallant in bearing, was the last that surrendered, after a defence worthy of the man who was honoured with the particular regard of the great Frederick.—After the surrender of Prince Hohenlohe, Blucher altered his route, with a view of drawing the French who were pursuing him from the Oder, and from the heart of the Prussian monarchy, *to gain time for provisioning the fortresses*, and to facilitate the junction of the troops along with the King of Prussia, with those of the Emperor Alexander. He so far succeeded as to draw three of the strongest divisions of the French army, Murat's, Soult's, and Bernadotte's, from the heart of the Prussian territories, to Lubeck, and in spite of the miserable condition of his troops—without bread, or suitable clothing, many of them without shoes, and completely worn out by forced marches of from five to seven German miles daily, during an incessant retreat of three weeks, he did not surrender till after the most obstinate and noble resistance. He reached Lubeck on the 5th Nov. and took possession of it the following day. It was the same day attacked by the French, but Blucher gallantly defended the city against four times his force, and even against that superiority, would have been able to have maintained his position, if every one had done his duty—"but alas! (adds the General,) that was not the case." After the French had forced the gates of Lubeck, the battle continued with the utmost obstinacy in the streets; the squares, streets, churches, and houses, were filled with the dying and the dead. A more dreadful conflict is scarcely to be found in history.—Upwards of 5000 men are said to have fallen.—Nor did the termination of the conflict put an end to the miseries to which the inhabitants were exposed.—They began the system of pillage.—The excesses committed were dreadful.—For several hours the town was exposed to all the rapacity of the French soldiery.—It was with difficulty the French Generals were able to check them.

The capitulation of Blucher's corps was signed on the 7th at Ratkau, between Kiel and Lubeck. His remaining force was about 9000 men, altho' the French

French make it 16,000, owing to a mistake of the Prussian officer who gave in the returns, and who made no allowance for the troops previously detached, nor for those who fell in Lubeck. Blucher's officers are prisoners on parole. The General himself is at Hamburgh. At Lubeck also the French made 200 Swedes prisoners, who had embarked on the Trave for Stralsund, but were detained by adverse winds.

Respecting the sack of Lubeck by the French, we have various private details. In the city and its vicinity the French lost 5000 men. The carnage was so dreadful, that for some time the troops would not advance, until Bernadotte exclaimed, "*Avancez! Avancez! mes enfans; je vous permettrai le pillage!*" And indeed not a house escaped pillage, and every species of wanton barbarity was perpetrated by the French soldiery, without exception of age or sex.

The following was among the more successful expedients to avoid plunder, at Lubeck:—All the most valuable articles were taken into the garrets, while the rubbish and the inferior furniture were thrown before the doors into the streets, in the utmost disorder; when the plunderers came, they concluded the house had already been *gutted* by their companions, and then rushed to a scene of more promise, bearing away, perhaps, some trifle which could not escape their avidity.

The surrender of Blucher finishes the catastrophe of the Prussian army on this side of the Oder. All the garrison towns have fallen in succession, many of them after but a shadow of resistance. Even Magdeburg, which ought to have been able to have stood a long siege, was only blockaded for fourteen days, when it surrendered without almost firing a shot. The booty found there was immense—more than seven millions Sterling; every one that was able having sent his most valuable effects and treasure to this city, as a place of safety.

Hameln in Hanover, has likewise capitulated to Louis Bonaparte, and all Hanover is occupied by his troops. Osnaburgh has been seized in the name of the King of Holland; Elsfleet, and all the passes of the Weser, have been occupied, and in short, the whole territory from the Elbe to the Oder, and to the Baltic, in every direction, is in the complete possession of the enemy. The territory of the Elector of Hesse Cassel has been seized, under the pretence that he had secretly favoured the Prussian coalition; but he is, it is said, to obtain mercy, in consequence of his having acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, and agreed to pay 16 millions, and to furnish 12,000 men. The Elector of Saxony has also acceded to the Rhenish Confederation.

Having given the substance of the French bulletins respecting the military operations, we have selected from these curious compositions, which are all dated from Berlin, the following paragraphs, which may appear interesting.

"Four stand of Colours belonging to the Guards, all of gold, were the trophies of the petty engagement of Wignunsdorff, which was only the prelude to the splendid one of Prentzlow. These celebrated Gensd'armes, who experienced such great commiseration after their defeat, were the same who, for three months, excited riots in the city of Berlin, by every sort of provocation. They went under the windows of Mr Laforet, the French Minister, to whet their sabres: Sensible people shrugged up their shoulders: but the inexperienced youth and passionate women, like the Queen, saw in this ridiculous swaggering a sure prognostic of the grand destinies which await the Prussian army.

"Thus this grand and fine Prussian army has disappeared like an autumnal fog at sunrise. Generals in Chief, Generals commanding the separate corps of the army, Princes, infantry, cavalry, artillery, none remains. Our posts have entered Frankfort on the Oder; the King of Prussia has gone further. He has not 15,000 men left; and for such a result we have scarcely met with any loss.

"All the unmounted dragoons, whom the Emperor had caused to come to the Grand Army, are now mounted; and there are at the grand depot at Spandau 4000 horses saddled and bridled, which we do not know what to do with, because there are no horsemen in want of any. We wait with impatience for the arrival of the depots.

"Marshal Davoust entered Posen with

with a corps of the army on the 10th November. He is highly satisfied with the spirit that animates the Poles. The persons who hold situations under the Prussian Government would have been massacred, had not the French army taken them under its protection.

"The vans of four Russian columns, each 15,000 men strong, had begun to enter the Prussian states by Georgenburg, Olita, Grodno, and Jalowka. On the 25th Oct. these advanced guards of columns had made two days marches, when they received news of the battle of the 14th, and of the consequent events. They retrograded immediately. So many successes, and events of such high importance, should not slacken the military preparations in France. They should, on the contrary, be followed up with fresh energy, not to satisfy an insatiable ambition, but to fix bounds to the ambition of our enemies.

"The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin—until the Porte shall have been in the full possession of its independence, nor until Wallachia and Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte!

"The French army will not quit Berlin, until the possessions and colonies, both Spanish, Dutch, and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made."

"On the 28th, the Emperor reviewed the corps of Marshal Davoust under the walls of Berlin. He filled up the vacancies, and rewarded the brave. He then assembled the officers and petty officers in a circle, and thus addressed them:

"Officers and petty officers of the 3d corps of the army, you covered yourselves with glory at the battle of Jena; I shall preserve the eternal recollection of it. The brave fellows who were killed died with glory. We ought to wish to die under such glorious circumstances."

"Yesterday, (Oct. 28.) the Emperor paid a visit to the Dowager Princess Henry, and Prince and Princess Ferdinand, who have always been remarked for the distinguished manner in which they have received the French.

"Prince Augustus was presented to the Emperor at the palace of Berlin. This Prince was sent home to his father's, to rest himself, and get his wounds dressed.

"In the palace which the Emperor inhabits at Berlin, lodges the King of Prussia's sister, the Electoral Princess of Hesse Cassel. This Princess is in childbed. The Emperor has ordered his Grand Marshal of the palace to take care she be not disturbed with the noise and bustle of the head-quarters.

"The manner in which the Emperor received the Prince of Hatzfeld at his audience, was extremely interesting. A few moments after the audience the Prince was arrested. He would have been sent before a military commission, and inevitably condemned to death. Some letters from this Prince to Prince Hohenlohe, intercepted at the advanced posts, had given information that, altho' he said he was charged with the civil government of the town, he informed the enemy of the movements of the French. His wife, the daughter of the Minister Schulenburgh, came to throw herself at the feet of the Emperor; she thought her husband was arrested on account of the hatred which the Minister Schulenburgh bore to France. The Emperor soon undeceived her, and made known to her that papers had been intercepted, which proved that her husband was acting a double part, and had committed a great crime. The Princess attributed to the imposture of his enemies this accusation, which she called a calumny. "You know your husband's writing," said the Emperor; "I am going to make you the judge." He then ordered the intercepted letter to be immediately brought to him, and delivered it to her. This woman, upwards of eight months gone with child, fainted at every word which discovered to her how far the accusation was founded against her husband, whose writing she knew it to be. The Emperor was touched with her grief and confusion, and with the anguish of her soul. "Well, said he, "you have a hold of that letter, throw it into the fire; this document once destroyed, I shall be no longer able to get your husband condemned." (This affecting scene passed near the fire-place.) Madam Hatzfeld did not let herself be told a second time to burn it. Immediately after the Prince of Neufchatel received orders to restore her hus-

husband to her. The military commission was already assembled—the letter alone of Prince Hatzfeld was enough to condemn him; three hours later he had been shot.

"We have taken, up to this period, 250 stand of colours, among which are some embroidered by the hands of the beautiful Queen herself; a beauty which has proved as disastrous to the people of Prussia, as that of Helen did to the Trojans.

"The States of the Duke of Brunswick are taken possession of, and it is believed that the Duke has fled to England. All his troops are disarmed. If he deserves the hatred of the French people, he has no less merited that of the Prussian nation and army—of the nation, which accuses him of being one of the promoters of the war—of the army, which complains of his manœuvres, and all his military proceedings.

"At Munster, in the county of Mark, and in other Prussian States, the King of Holland found magazines and artillery. At Fulda and at Brunswick, the arms of the Prince of Orange and of the Duke have been removed. Neither of these Princes will reign again. They were the principal instigators of this new coalition. The English would make no peace—they shall make it; but France will include more coasts and states in her federative system."

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

Soldiers!—You have justified my expectations, and worthily answered the confidence of the French people. You have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage, as you have shown intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats. You are the worthy defenders of the honour of my crown and of the great people; as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have vied with the infantry and artillery: I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers. These are the results of your labours.

One of the first military powers in Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and defiles of Franconia, the Saal, and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the interval four engagements and a great battle. We have proceeded to Potsdam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners, taken 61 stand of colours, amongst which are those of the King of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of 20 Generals. Nevertheless, more than one half of you regret not to have fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, as far as the Oder, are in our power.

Soldiers, the Russians boast of coming to us. We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half of the road; they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we shewed it after that battle, in which its Emperor, Court, and the wrecks of its army, were only indebted for their safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.

Nevertheless, whilst we march to meet the Russians, new armies, formed in the interior of the Empire, come to take our place, in order to keep our conquests. My whole people have risen indignant at the unworthy capitulation which the Prussian Ministers, in their delirium, proposed to us. Our roads and frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps.—*We will be no longer the sport of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms, till we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the Continent, and the tyranny of the seas.*

Soldiers, I cannot better express to you the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily shew me.

From our Imperial Camp at Potsdam, 26th of October 1806. By order of the Emperor.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Major-General of the Grand Army, Prince of Neufchatel and Vallengin.

Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER.

SEI-

SEIZURE OF HESSE.

From the French Bulletins.

"Marshal Mortier, who commands the 8th corps of the Grand Army, arrived at Cassel on the 31st of October.—The Prince of Hesse Cassel, Marshal in the service of Prussia, and his son, a General in the same service, have withdrawn from it. The Prince, in answer to the note which was transmitted to him, demanded p rmission to march at the head of his own troops, along with those of France against our enemies. Marshal Mortier replied, he had no orders touching such a proposition; but that the Prince having armed, after the declaration he had made through his Minister, M. De Malsbourg, at Paris, the least farther armament on his part would be considered as an act of hostility, as the Prussians had not violated his territories, but on the contrary were received with pomp therein by the Hereditary Prince; and that, from the period of the Hessian territories being evacuated by the French, until the battle of Jena, there was nought but armaments going forward at Cassel; and that, in point of fact, the Hereditary Prince was more desirous of marching at the head of Prussian troops, and to insult the French by all sorts of provocation.

"He will pay for his frenzied conduct by the loss of his dominions. There is not a principality in all Germany that has been so uniformly the enemy of France. For many years its sovereigns sold the blood of their subjects to England, in order to fight with it against France in the two worlds. By this traffic of his troops, the Prince in question has amassed great treasures, part of which, it is said, are shut up in Magdeburg, and part remitted to foreign countries. This sordid avarice has caused the catastrophe of his House, *the existence of which on our frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France!* It is at length time to extinguish that which may cause the unhappiness of 40 millions of people, and bring trouble and disorder to their very doors. The English may yet corrupt certain Sovereigns by means of their gold, but the loss of the thrones of such Sovereigns will be the inevitable consequences of such corruption. On the contrary, the allies of France will prosper, and be aggrandized.

"The people of Hesse Cassel will be more fortunate; eased of the expence of vast military establishments, they can follow the peaceful occupations of agriculture: freed from a great part of their taxes, they will be governed upon generous and liberal principles, as is France and her allies. If the French had been conquered, their country would have been dismembered; it is just, therefore, that the serious consequences of war should attach to those who provoked it. In this terrible game the chances should be equal. The Emperor has ordered the fortresses of Hanau and Marbourg to be destroyed, all the magazines and arsenals to be removed to Mentz, all the troops disarmed, and the sovereign arms of Hesse Cassel every where to be taken down.

"These measures are not dictated by an insatiable ambition, nor a thirst for further conquests. The Cabinet of the Thuilleries is induced to act so, by its conviction of the necessity for putting an end to a contest such as the present, and causing a durable peace to succeed to this insensate war, instigated by the miserable and low manœuvres of agents, such as the Lords Paget and Morpeth."

CASSEL, *Nov.* 7.—General Lagrange, Governor General of Hesse, has published the following Proclamation, dated on the 4th inst.

"INHABITANTS OF HESSE,

"You now know the causes to which you have to attribute the events which have happened.—Circumstances, I venture to believe, will not bring with them the misfortunes which are almost inevitable in the midst of such changes. War and its disasters will not ravage your plains. Remain tranquil, continue your labours and your speculations in trade, give yourselves up to your industry and activity, and be without fear for your laws, your customs, your religion, your persons, and your property: all shall be protected. Named Governor General of Hesse, by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, I will do all that depends upon me to preserve order, and cause the country to prosper: such is the end I propose to myself! Happy if I attain it! Your duty, inhabitants of Hesse, is obedience to the orders and dispositions of Government, and absolute and punctual execution of all it shall prescribe to you.

This

This is all I require of you to attain the end which should be the common aim, and from which your happiness and tranquillity are inseparable. The Governor General ordains as follows :

ART. I.—The collecting of all the revenues of the Electorate of Hesse, and the administration of justice, shall henceforward be done in the name of his Majesty the Emperor and King.

II. "All the country shall be disarmed. Whoever retains arms after the order given for disarming will put himself in the predicament of being shot.—Officers, however, and persons whose rank entitles them to wear a sword, are excepted from this regulation.

III. "Justice shall continue to be administered by the same judges, and no change shall be made among them, provided they do nothing contrary to their duties.

IV. "The same shall be the case in the other branches of the administration, and in every thing relative to finances, and the police. The persons in actual employ shall preserve their places so long as they shall not cease to merit the confidence reposed in them.

V. "There shall be no interruption in the collecting of taxes and duties. The receipts at present in the chests, as well as those which shall come in in future, shall be sent as before to Cassel. The same shall be done with those belonging to the Chamber of Finances at Hanau.

VI. "Every administrator, creditor, or collector, who shall dare to secrete any part of the public receipts, shall be immediately seized and given up to a Court Martial, to be condemned according to all the rigour of the military law.

VII. "Whoever shall conceal money or other objects appertaining to the State, and shall not make his declaration of the same within 24 hours after the proclamation of these presents, shall be in like manner seized and punished according to the tenor of the preceding article.

VIII. "The Governor reserves to himself the right of determining the expences and payments for the different objects which shall be submitted to him.

IX. "This present regulation shall be published throughout the whole province of Hesse, and it is enjoined the Ministers to look to its execution, every one in what concerns him.

"Done and ordained in the Palace of the Government at Cassel, the 4th of November 1806.

"(Signed) LAGRANGE,

"The General and Governor."

Dresden, Nov. 6.

"The Wirtemberg contingent army, from 10,000 to 12,000 men strong, entered this city on the 3d inst. under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant Baron Von Seckendorf. The Governor of the city, M. Von Thiard, went out with his suite to meet them, and accompanied them to the presence of his Electoral Highness, our gracious Prince. Without considering the haste and forced march of these troops, there is little appearance of any new cessation of hostilities. They seemed destined to remain here; however, on the fourth evening, they suddenly received orders to break up. The first brigade began to march yesterday, the last regiment of the second is filing off at this moment. The troops of our beloved Sovereign mounted all the guards again yesterday, and to-morrow the company of guards resume their duty."

Accounts from the Continent state the following as the outline of the new political arrangements which Bonaparte has declared he is determined to enforce :—

"The Electorate of Brandenburgh, with some contiguous territory, to be erected into a kingdom, under the dominion of Jerome Bonaparte. Prussia Proper to be retained by his Prussian Majesty, with the title of King. His capital to be Konigsberg. The Polish territory to be wrested from Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and re-consolidated into one state, of the same extent as before the partition. Murat to be proclaimed King of the Poles. Holland to receive a very considerable accession of territory, particularly in Westphalia. The Duchies of Cleves and Berg, at present possessed by Murat, to be given to one of the French Marshals."

The King of Prussia, according to the last accounts, (Nov. 24.) was at Konigsberg, with about 8000 men.—An armistice for ten days was signed at Charlottenburgh, on the 17th by M. Lucchesini

on

on the part of Prussia, and Marshal Duroc on the part of France.

The situation of Denmark is, at this moment, still more critical than that of Austria. Murat has already begun to insult the Prince Royal, by desiring him to withdraw his troops from the confines of Holstein; and threatning, that if any misunderstanding ensues from their remaining in their present position, and if, in consequence, a single trigger is drawn against a French soldier, he would give up Altona to be pillaged. This is evidently seeking, and that in the most odious way, for a pretext of quarrel.

SEIZURE OF HAMBURGH.

The last of the Hamburgh mails brings intelligence which to many individuals must prove highly afflicting.—*Hamburgh is now occupied by the French, and all British property found there has been confiscated!* On this subject the following letter was sent from Lord Howick to the Lord Mayor of London:—

"*Foreign Office, 29th November.*

"MY LORD,

"It is with the deepest concern that I inform your Lordship that the city of Hamburgh was occupied by a French corps under Gen. Mortier on the 19th instant.

"The property of English merchants was immediately confiscated;—on the night of the 21st all the English merchants were arrested, but were afterwards released on their word not at any moment to absent themselves till the determination of Bonaparte respecting them should be received.

"Mr Thornton, his Majesty's minister at Hamburgh was proceeding to Kiel. Mr Nicholls, his Majesty's Vice-Consul, was gone to Gluckstadt, in order to provide for the English ships proceeding from that port in safety.—He was to go to Cuxhaven and Husum, and proper precautions had been taken for the security of the merchants remaining in Hamburgh, and their property. (Signed) "HOWICK."

The following is an extract of a letter from Hamburgh, of date Nov. 22.

"This city, which has so long preserved its independence, is reduced to a state of vassalage.—After the most solemn farce practised by the French Minister, to produce the conviction that the neutrality of Hamburgh would be respected, 2000 infantry, and 250 Dutch cavalry, suddenly entered the place on Wednesday, (19th,) with Gen. Mortier at their head, and formally took possession of the city in the name of Napoleon. The next day (Thursday) French soldiers mounted guard at all the public offices and gates, and free quarters were provided for the troops, who were distributed at the houses of the citizens. A few hours only had expired, when the names of the Generals, Colonels, and Commissaries of the French army, were inscribed on the doors of the principal mansions, so that it might have been supposed to have been a garrisoned town for six months. The Commissary of War occupies the house of the British Minister, which he entered half an hour after the latter had quitted it. The head quarters are at a Senator's, in the Blichen. One of the first measures has been a demand by the Commander in Chief of all the English property, in whatever form it may appear.—To this application, the Senate replied, "that to enforce such a requisition would be the total ruin of the city." General Mortier signified, on receiving this communication, that it was his determination not to relax a shilling of his demand. Means are already taken to carry the scheme into immediate execution; and for this purpose the merchants are required to give in an estimate of all the English property in their hands; domiciliary visits are appointed to ascertain the validity of such accounts; and yesterday afternoon many of the most respectable persons were put under arrest, to operate on the public mind by intimidation. Among these I am sorry to name Mr Burrows, Mr John Thornton, Mr George Smith, and Mr Parish. At first these Gentlemen were confined in a house near the Exchange, after seals had been put upon their effects; but they have since been permitted to occupy their respective houses. A guard, however, always attends them. In this situation of things, apprehensions are entertained, that more of the English will be put under arrest, until the avarice of these public plunderers is satiated. Since Wednesday, about 5000 more French infantry have arrived here; and it may naturally be ex-

expected, that from the total stagnation of trade, and the increased price of subsistence, the lower orders will not be able to maintain themselves; and that the greatest disorder will prevail in a city, the population of which extends to 120,000 souls. The famine threatened at Berlin is to be alleviated by supplies from the garrison at Hamburgh, which is another cause of anxiety, under the immediate necessities and difficulties with which this unfortunate city has to contend. I am sorry to present before you so melancholy a picture, and I should with more reluctance make any comment upon it, as affecting the interests of the great commercial city in which you reside, and the manufacturing towns throughout the British empire.—Unfortunately the destruction of war is not confined to those who perish in the field; it is brought home to the fire-sides of those who are the best friends to the peace, order, and happiness of society."

Hamburgh, Nov. 21.

"The Senate yesterday received a letter from Marshal Mortier, which, after stating the grounds on which his Majesty the French Emperor finds himself compelled to make reprisals on England, contains an order to seize and place under sequestration all the English commodities which may be found in this city and its territory. The communication then proceeds as follows:—"Within 24 hours from the present notification, every banker or merchant, having English manufactures or funds in his possession, arising from the sale of English manufactures, whether belonging to the English or others, shall give in a statement of the same in writing, to be copied into a register at the residence of the commandant. In order to verify these declarations, domiciliary visits shall be made, both to those who give in and those who do not give in such declaration, for the purpose of ascertaining their good faith, and inflicting the pains of martial law in all instances of fraud, if such should take place."

"The Senate issued a decree yesterday for carrying the above order into effect. Another decree of the Senate, of the same days regulates the provisions to be furnished by the inhabitants to the French soldiers quartered upon them. Each soldier is to have for breakfast a glass of French brandy, with a slice of bread; for dinner, half a pound of meat, one pound and a half of bread, with vegetables in proportion, and a bottle of beer; and for supper, a slice of bacon or beef, with bread, and a bottle of beer. If the soldier should not be satisfied with this supply, the burghers are directed to complain to Col. Bazancourt, the Commandant."

"In pursuance of Mortier's Proclamation, requiring all Bankers and Merchants, having British funds and manufactures in their possession, to give in correct statements, the Commercium, or Chamber of Commerce, at Hamburgh, requested, by public notice, that those complying with the proclamation should also furnish them with copies, and at the same time send an estimate of the losses they shall be subject to, should the measures enjoined be carried into effect, in consequence of *reprisals by the British Government*. The great object intended by this estimate is to shew, by a petition to Bonaparte, that the plan of confiscation must be ultimately more favourable to Great Britain than to the interests of Hamburgh. The underwriters were also desired to state, as far as they were able, the injury they would sustain by the capture of Hamburgh and other vessels, in order that a fair balance might be made out. A meeting of the Underwriters was accordingly held at Borsen-Halle, but the result had not transpired."

Mr Thornton, our late Minister at Hamburgh, arrived in London on the 6th Dec. He has brought the intelligence of all the British merchants in Hamburgh having been declared by Bonaparte prisoners of war! Report says, that they, and all the British resident at Hamburgh, have been sent off under a strong escort for Paris and Verdun. A letter from a passenger in a vessel arrived at Yarmouth states as follows:—

"I have only time to say I am just arrived here from Hamburgh, which we were obliged to leave at a few moments notice, after a decree making all the English there *prisoners of war*. Bonaparte's last proclamation is to this effect: That British property of every description is to be confiscated—*England declared in a state of Blockade*, and all British subjects, who may be found in the

the countries occupied by the French, are declared to be prisoners of war. We left Altona at half past three o'clock on the 26th Nov. Four or five thousand French left Hamburgh the day before. They went through the Stein Gate, (the road to Lubeck.) Their destination was not known. The British factory had been arrested, but was afterwards liberated on parole, and it was to be hoped would effect a compromise with the French."

The French entered Bremen on the 20th Nov. and troops were put on board all vessels in the port, to prevent their sailing, until it was ascertained whether they had British goods on board. No mails for Hamburgh or Bremen are to be forwarded from this country until further orders.

The French took possession of Cuxhaven on the 24th Nov. but we are happy to say that they did not succeed in capturing a single British ship in any port in the Elbe. The Convoys from the Thames, Hull, and Leith, had arrived out. All the Masters were ashore when the French made their appearance, but they all made their escape on board their respective vessels, immediately set sail, and have mostly arrived in our ports. They had very valuable cargoes on board. The Prince William, arrived at Grimsby with one of the Convoys, on the passage took six prizes, with goods from Bourdeaux to Hamburgh.

Imperial Decree.

Extract from the Minutes of the Office of the Secretary of War.

From our Imperial Camp at Berlin, Nov. 21.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, considering,

1. That England does not admit the right of nations, universally followed by all civilized countries:

2. That she considers as an enemy every person belonging to the state with which she may be at war, and, in consequence, takes as prisoners of war, not only the crews of armed vessels, but also the crews of merchantmen, and even factors and merchants travelling on business:

3. That she applies to vessels, merchandize, and private property, the right of conquest, which is only applicable to whatever belongs to the hostile state:

4. That she applies to unfortified towns and ports, to havens and the mouths of rivers, the right of blockade, which, according to reason, and the practice of all civilized countries, is only applicable to fortified places:

That she declares places to be in a state of blockade, before which she has not a single ship of war, although a place cannot be considered as blockaded, unless it be so invested that it cannot be approached without imminent danger:

That she also declares in a state of blockade, places that her whole united force would be incompetent to blockade, entire coasts and a whole empire.

5. That these monstrous abuses of the right of blockade, have no other object than to prevent the communication between nations, and to exalt the trade and industry of England upon the ruin of the industry and commerce of the Continent:

6. That such being the evident object of England, whatever Continental Power carries on a trade in English merchandize, in so doing favours her designs, and becomes her accomplice:

7. That this conduct of England, highly worthy of the early barbarous ages, has been attended with advantage to that power, and with detriment to all others:

8. That the law of nature justifies the employing against the enemy, the arms which he makes use of, and to fight him in the same manner that he fights, when he violates all ideas of justice, and all the liberal sentiments resulting from human civilization:

We have come to a determination to apply to England, the principles which she has concentrated in her maritime code.

The regulations of the present Decree shall be regarded as a fundamental law of the Empire, until England shall have recognized that the law of war is one and the same by sea and by land; that it cannot be applied either to any property whatsoever, or to individuals not bearing arms; and that the right of blockade ought to be restricted to fortified places actually invested by a sufficient force.

We

We have in consequence decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. I. THE BRITISH ISLANDS ARE DECLARED IN A STATE OF BLOCKADE.

II. All trade and correspondence with the British Islands are prohibited. In consequence, all letters and packets addressed to England, or to an Englishman, or written in English, shall not be transmitted by the Post Office, but shall be seized.

III. Every subject of England, of whatever degree or condition, who shall be found in any of the countries occupied by our troops, or those of our allies, shall be made *Prisoners of War.*

IV. All warehouses, merchandize, and property of any kind whatever, belonging to a subject of England, shall be declared lawful prize.

V. All trading in English merchandize is prohibited; and every such article, belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prize.

VI. Half of the produce resulting from the confiscation of the merchandize and property declared to be lawful prize by the preceding articles, shall be applied to indemnify the merchants for the losses which they have sustained by the captures of merchant vessels made by English cruizers.

VII. No vessels coming directly from England, or the English colonies, or which has been there since the publication of the present decree, shall be admitted into any port.

VIII. Any vessel, which, by means of a false declaration, shall violate the above regulation, shall be seized, and the vessel and cargo confiscated, as if it were English property.

IX. Our prize court at Paris is authorised to pronounce final judgment in suits which may arise in our Empire, or in the countries occupied by the French army, in consequence of the present decree. Our prize Court at Milan is authorised to pronounce final judgment, in such cases as may arise within the compass of our kingdom of Italy.

X. The present decree shall be communicated by our Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Kings of Spain, Naples, Holland, and Etruria, and to our other allies, whose subjects, as well as ours, are the victims of the injustice and barbarity of the English maritime laws.

XI. Our Ministers for Foreign Affairs, of War, Marine, Finance, Police, and the Directors General of our Posts, are severally charged with whatever regards the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Note presented, Nov 24, to the Senate of Hamburgh, by his Excellency M. Bourienne, along with the Imperial Decree.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, to the States of Lower Saxony, has received the orders of his Sovereign to make the following communication to the Senate of the city of Hamburgh:—

That England, in not admitting the right of nations followed by all civilized people;

In taking as prisoners of war persons not bearing arms;

In seizing and confiscating private property;

In holding places in a state of blockade which cannot be lawfully so, such as unfortified ports, havens, and the mouths of rivers;

In declaring places to be blockaded which really are not so, or which cannot be naturally so;

Has reduced France to the necessity of applying to the British isles, to English subjects, and to their property, of every kind soever, found in the territories, cities, or ports, which are, or may be, occupied by the French armies—to the vessels which, coming from the islands or British colonies, may enter those ports, and to those which may attempt to do so from the ports of Britain, the same regulations which England has established in her maritime code.

That, in consequence, his Majesty the Emperor and King, after having declared the British islands in a state of blockade, has ordered, with respect to English subjects, their property, or the vessels coming from the British islands or possessions, or endeavouring to go there, the measures which the right of natural defence authorizes.

That his Majesty the Emperor and King has not taken this resolution out of mere regard for France; that he also had in view, and has considered it as a duty, to endeavour to protect the continent from the misfortunes with which it

it is threatened—the violence practised by England having evidently for its object to interrupt the communication between nations, and to raise her industry and trade upon the ruin of the industry and trade of the continent; from which it results, that whoever on the continent trades in English merchandize favours the designs of England, and ought to be considered as her accomplice.

That, as a considerable number of inhabitants of Hamburgh are included in this observation, being notoriously devoted to the cause of England, his Majesty the Emperor and King has, with regret, been compelled to cause this city to be occupied, and to order the execution of the measures rendered necessary by the reasons above expressed, measures which the undersigned has been charged to notify in the following terms:

I. All the English Merchandize in the ports or territory of Hamburgh, to whomsoever it belongs, is confiscated.

II. Every subject of England, in the city, port, or territory above-mentioned, is a prisoner of war.

III. All moveable or immoveable property in the city, port, or territory of Hamburgh, belonging to Englishmen, or subject to England, is confiscated.

IV. No vessel coming from England, or having touched there, can be admitted into the said city or port.

V. Every vessel which, by means of a false declaration, shall attempt to go to England from the said city or port, shall be confiscated.

VI. No courier or mail from England shall be received in the city or territory of Hamburgh, or allowed to pass thro' it.

The undersigned embraces this opportunity of renewing to the Senate the assurance of his consideration.

BOURIENNE.

PROCLAMATION.

"His Excellency the Marshal of the Empire, Mortier, with respect to the account which has been rendered to him, having remarked that the distribution hitherto made of the possession of English merchandise does not offer a satisfactory result; considering that the merchants who have delivered in accounts may have acted with too much precipitation, and have given such declaration, without applying to them all the attention and reflection which they require; considering besides, that the multiplied occupations of the commandant of the place do not permit him to perform the business with which he is charged, in keeping the register of inspection, enjoins every individual, having in his possession merchandize belonging to the English, or produced from English manufactures, to present himself within 48 hours, dated from Monday the 24th November 1806, to the inspector of reviews, *per interim*, of the 28th division of the grand army, where they will make declaration and inscription in a register opened for that purpose, marked by the General in Chief of the Staff, of all merchandize in their possession, belonging as above stated to the English, or the produce of English manufactures.

"At the expiration of 48 hours, domiciliary visits will be made, and all those who act contrary to the present order will be militarily punished.

"Every merchant or trader, having already made a declaration, must present himself again, and reiterate his inscription with the inspector of reviews, at No. 66, Groninger Street."

Hamburgh, Nov. 23, 1806.

Whether the above hard measures will be executed with the threatened severity, is uncertain. The merchants at least expected that the restraints upon their commerce would be greatly alleviated, and that Hamburgh would even be declared a free port, with the exception of course of Great Britain. It is stated that Bonaparte had declared that the operations of the Bank there would suffer no interruption. Mr Parish, the most eminent English merchant there, had retired to Altona, but the French Gen. sent him word, that if he did not return, he would retaliate on his wife and children. Mr Parish returned. We are told that Mrs Parish and her two daughters afterwards got away to Husum, from whence they have since reached England in safety. In the mean time, it is clear that all intercourse betwixt Britain and the north of Germany is shut up;—a circumstance which must add to the general anxiety of this country in another point of view, as all our intelligence of the further important events which are likely to ensue on the Continent, must come by the circuitous route of Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Gottenburgh.

NA-

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Gazette contains a dispatch from Lord Collingwood, inclosing two letters from Capt. Livingstone, of his Majesty's ship Renommee, in substance as follows:—

"On the 21st of October, the four cutters belonging to the Renommee gallantly entered the port of Colon, in the Island of Majorca, and notwithstanding the fire from the vessels in the harbour, and also of that from the tower, they boarded and captured one tartan, mounting four guns, and two settees, one of them mounting three guns, Spaniards, deeply laden with grain. On the 22d of October, the same cutters brought off, from under the fire of the tower of Falconara, a Spanish settee, mounting two guns. In performing this service our people were much annoyed by musketry from behind the bushes, which wounded one man. To put a stop to this, Sir William Parker landed with a few marines and seamen; and having killed one Spaniard, and driven the rest off, rejoined the ship without any other loss."

A letter from Lieut. Foote, of the Queen gun-boat, transmitted by Lord Collingwood, of date October 30, states, that when the convoy which sailed from England under Admiral Duckworth, first appeared in the Streights, Admiral Purvis, who was at Gibraltar, sent out the ships and gun boats there. The Queen attempting to rescue a captured vessel, unfortunately found the one which had her in tow so much superior, that, after a contest highly honourable to herself and crew, she was obliged to surrender. She had 8 men killed or drowned, and 11, including her Captain, wounded.

A letter from Capt. Chambers, of the Port Mahon sloop, states, that a Spanish letter of marque had been cut out of the intricate Harbour of Banes, by her boats, under a heavy fire of great guns and small arms, from the vessel and batteries, to which she was moored by a line. Not a man was hurt on our side, although the boats were much damaged in rowing to the attack.

A letter from Capt. Dacres, of his Majesty's ship Bacchante, announces the cutting out of the harbour of St Martha, by the boats of that ship, of an armed brig and two feluccas, under a tremendous fire from the forts, vessels, and the shore, without the loss of a man on our part.

A letter from Admiral Dacres announces the capture by the Elk brig, Capt. Morris, of the Alliance French privateer, of 5 guns and 75 men.

A letter from Capt. Rushworth, of the Superieure sloop, to Admiral Dacres, dated Isle of Pines, Sept. 9th, states as follows:—

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that after leaving his Majesty's sloop Stork on the 1st of August off the Isle of Pines, it took us to the 2d of this month to get off Barabano, when I anchored with the Flying Fish and Pike Schooners; at midnight weighed, and stood for Barabano, to be off that place before break of day, but owing to baffling winds it took us till day-light. I thought it expedient to land, which I accordingly did, with 12 men from the Stork, 35 from the Superieure, and 10 from the Flying Fish, to guard the boats; but after landing two miles to windward of the battery, the marshy irregular ground so impeded our march, and the enemy perceiving it, sent a party of soldiers to way-lay us in the thick bushes; but the most forward of my party charged, and completely put them to the route, after leaving two killed, and one badly wounded. At that period a general alarm had spread, the militia had joined the stationary regulars in the front, aided by the men from the shipping in the Bay. Our retreat being thus cut off, we were obliged to rush forward to gain the fort, which I am happy to say was completely carried in three minutes; the enemy retreated in all directions, after firing two guns and a volley of small arms, towards the path we were obliged to pass.—The battery consisted of six long 18-pounders mounted on travelling carriages, which we spiked, and then proceeded to take possession of the vessels, which consisted of one felucca, pierced for 14 guns, having one 18-pounder and 12 blunderbusses on board; a schooner, pierced for 12; a French privateer for 12; a French privateer of 4, and three other Spanish vessels, with one gun each; six other smaller with cargoes, which were saved, and the vessels burnt, not having sufficient

cient men to carry them out. The next morning came off a flag of truce; from them I learn their loss was considerable. I am happy to add, we had only one man badly wounded on the occasion. Two days after I captured a Spanish armed schooner, St John, of three guns, and 32 men, after a slight resistance."

The Edgar, of Leith, Capt. Irving, left that port, on a voyage to Jamaica, 29th July last. On the 18th of September, she fell in with a French privateer, and after a most desperate engagement, which lasted one hour and twenty minutes, the Edgar was obliged to strike, having then only the master and three men who were able to keep the deck. They had one man killed, and twelve wounded. All the passengers, except one, (who was severely wounded,) with the Captain, and those of the crew that could be removed, were taken on board the privateer, after being plundered of every article to the very shirts on their bodies. The second day after the engagement, when within two miles of Guadaloupe, where they were to be landed, two English ships of war hove in sight; one of them gave chace to the privateer, which escaped into Guadaloupe, while the other engaged and retook the Edgar, which was accompanied by the two ships to Barbadoes, where they arrived the 20th of September.—The privateer had four killed, and 25 wounded. Great praise is due to Capt. Irving and the crew, for their determined and spirited conduct on this occasion.

The five unfortunate men left in the Edgar, were for twelve days without their wounds being dressed. They were all taken to the hospital at Barbadoes, except the wounded passenger, who was happily recognized by some old friends that had known him in other circumstances. They most humanely procured the best lodging in the island for their distressed countryman, and ordered a surgeon and sick nurse to attend him; and he was so much recovered by their care and attention, as to be able to write home, the 15th Nov. a detailed account of this disaster. The Edgar was to proceed to Jamaica first convoy. Much to the honour of these Caledonians, besides the uncommon attention shewn this passenger, they furnished him with every necessary a gentleman stands in need of; the expence exceeded 150l. Sterling. Thus the same spirit that produced the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, is not wanting to reward suffering bravery in every corner of his Majesty's wide-spread dominions.

The Wolf sloop of war, Capt. Mackenzie, was wrecked on the Coral Rock, off the east end of Heneaga, on the 4th of September. The crew, after remaining for some time on the island in a very unpleasant situation, were taken up by a Danish sloop, and landed safely at Port Royal.

The Warren Hastings Indiaman.—Of the capture of this valuable ship we have received the following account:—

"The Majestic transport, from the Cape of Good Hope, is arrived at Portsmouth. She sailed from the Cape on the 22d September, touched at St. Helena, and sailed from thence on the 10th October, from whence she brings letters, which confirm the capture of the Warren Hastings East Indiaman, by the Piedmontaise frigate, after an action of four hours and twenty minutes. The crew of the Warren Hastings fought her with great courage, tho' the enemy was so much superior in men and metal. Four times they beat her off, and were in expectation of getting away, but the frigate having laid to only to repair her damages, came soon up with her from her superiority of sailing, when the engagement was renewed with great spirit. Unfortunately one of the masts of the Warren Hastings was so wounded that it fell on the deck, so as to prevent the men from working the guns with that effect that could be wished or expected, when Captain Larkins ordered the colours to be struck, as farther resistance would only endanger the lives of more of the crew, without any real benefit being derived; the ship being altogether in a very crippled and unmanageable state. We are sorry to learn that the enemy, on taking possession, wantonly stabbed all the officers on the quarter-deck: whether any have lost their lives in consequence, we have not been able to ascertain.

"The loss on board the Warren Hastings is seven men killed, and 18 wounded. The Purser is killed, or dead of his wounds."

"Killed.—Mr John Edwick, purser; Wil-

William Miller, John Wife, William Price, and John Miles, ordinary seamen; John Frost, and Phatham Laybourne, seamen.

"Stabbed after possession was taken, Captain Thomas Larkins, commander; Mr John Wood, second officer; John Barnes, surgeon; James Bayton, midshipman; John Bell, boatswain's second mate.

"Wounded.—Mr James Coxwell, chief officer, slightly; Mr Edward Davies, third officer; Mr William Hope, sixth officer; Mr James Greville, surgeon's mate, broken jaw; John Hoburg, boatswain's first mate, very badly; Frederick Christian, seaman, David Scott, captain's cook; Joseph Antonio and Charles Williams, ordinary seamen, slightly; John Mackay, badly; Lewis Perraw, and George Miller, seamen; Henry Churchill, baker.

"John Hoburg afterwards died of his wounds. The others wounded, and those stabbed, were in a fair way of recovery. The following was the force of the Piedmontaise:—

"On her main deck—28 long French 18-pounders. On her upper deck—10 carronades, French 36-pounders, 4 long English 9-pounders; 2 long brass French 8-pounders; 2 mortars, capable of throwing grape and cannister shot, of French 36 cwt.

"In her tops were 50 men, with swivels and rifles: she is a very heavy frigate, and is quite new, having sailed from St Maloes in January last, and had only been out from the Isle of France ten days when she fell in with the Warren Hastings; she is supposed to have had about 12 men killed and 20 wounded.

"The Warren Hastings was carried into the Mauritius, where she arrived on the 4th of July, from whence Captain Larkins, with his officers and midshipmen, embarked on the 6th of Aug. on board the American ship America, for St Helena. The packets and public letters on board the Warren Hastings, were carefully sunk and destroyed. A quantity of stores, destined for St Helena, was on board her when taken."

The Bellona, French privateer, which has so long annoyed our trade in India, is at length taken by the Powerful, of 74 guns, in the Bay of Bengal. Her capture, with that of the Henrietta, leaves a respite to our trade in those seas.

On Wednesday, Nov. 26. the Papillion lugger privateer, of Cherburg, of 6 guns and 80 men, was driven on shore near Little Hampton, and wrecked. Twenty five of the crew took to the boat, and pulled towards France in a tremendous sea. An English collier brig running before the gale, too generously hove to to save them. The Frenchmen seeing this, ran along-side, boarded the brig, took possession of her, put her head about, and steered for the French coast, after putting the English crew, with all their private property, into the boat.

Attack on Boulogne.

We briefly mentioned in a former Mag. (p. 791.) an attack which had been made on Boulogne by means of a new invented instrument of destruction;—the following is a more circumstantial account:

On Wednesday October 8. an attack was made on the Boulogne flotilla, with some new-invented fire-works. These are a species of rocket, invented about a year ago by Colonel Congreve. They were to have been used by Sir Sidney Smith, in his intended attack upon the flotilla in the autumn of last year, but the experiment was prevented by a very heavy gale of wind which came on just as the vessels were about to take their stations. Since that time a considerable improvement has taken place in the construction of these rockets, or as they are sometimes called, pyrotechnic arrows. As soon as it was dark, 24 boats, each having on board a number of these rockets, stood into the harbour of Boulogne, unperceived by the enemy, (who were not in expectation of an attack,) and having taken their stations, commenced a general discharge. The surprise of the enemy must have been great, for although the boats continued on their station, continually throwing the rockets, for upwards of half an hour, not a shot was fired from any of the French batteries. At length they opened a tremendous fire; but our boats had by that time got beyond the range of their shot, and did not sustain the smallest damage. It is impossible to speak with precision of the damage done to the enemy; but as the rockets were discharged at an elevation which

which was calculated for a greater distance, the consequence was, that they went over the inner harbour, and fell on the town, where they must have done considerable mischief, as several conflagrations were seen.

"These pyrotechnic arrows will fly nearly two miles and a half, and are capable of communicating their fire for nearly ten minutes after having reached their point. They are prodigiously large, and have an iron pointed socket at the end, which sticks in whatever it may be aimed at. This socket has likewise a tube, for the purpose of containing the inflammable matter, with six holes, through which it issues in a state of liquefaction. The stick attached to the rocket is nearly twenty feet long.—The ingredients of this destructive composition are said to be of so powerful and inflammable a nature, as almost to defy the counteracting effect of water, which for some time seems rather to increase than extinguish the violence of its fury. The fuse with which they are provided continues to burn for seven or eight minutes after they are shot off, when some of the rockets explode, and act in the new capacity of shells. They are capable, we understand, of being thrown with almost as much accuracy and precision as a shell, or carcass from a mortar, and with equal effect."

The expedition under General Craufurd has been unfortunate in the outset. One of the transports, returned to Falmouth, reports that they had experienced much foul weather, that several vessels were damaged, and that the whole fleet had probably steered for Ireland.

The Ariadne frigate, having on board the Marquis of Douglas, our Ambassador to the Court of St Petersburgh, and Count Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador, sailed from Yarmouth on Saturday, Dec. 6. for St Petersburgh.

The Asturias frigate, having on board Lord Hutchinson, and suite, has also sailed from Yarmouth for the Baltic.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Quick Travelling Artillery.—An interesting experiment has recently been made in the Artillery. Lieut.-Col. Crichton, with two six-pounders, mounted on a new construction of his invention, together with the artillerymen attached to them, was ordered to set out from Edinburgh for Woolwich, taking post-horses at the ordinary stages. One of the axle-trees broke on the road, which occasioned a considerable stop, and some other delays occurred; yet the party reached Woolwich (a distance of 400 miles) in 77 hours, the men arriving in perfect condition for service. So great a journey was chosen, in order that sufficient observation might be made of the different effects from length of stages, or quality of road. In consequence of the accident which had happened, a second experiment was directed. The party went from Woolwich to Southampton, and returned to Woolwich in 24 hours without fatigue, the distance travelled being 160 miles. The experiment has proved that powder may be thus carried without danger from the friction, which has hitherto been apprehended from any great velocity of movement. The object of these trials has been to ascertain, whether, in case of an enemy's landing at any distant point, where few or no guns might be stationed, a powerful force of artillery could not be transported to the spot, before the invader should have made any progress. The result has been satisfactory, not only on this head, but promises the means of considerable saving; for, if artillery can be thus forwarded, by securing a certain number of horses in the neighbourhood, at given points, in case of invasion, a material diminution might probably be made in the number constantly kept at the great ordnance depots. We understand that the alteration of the carriages is a very trifling expence.

The Middlesex Election closed on the 28th Nov. when the numbers were for Mr Mellish 3218, Mr Byng, 2304, Sir F. Burdett, 1197;—the two first were, of course, declared duly elected. In consequence of some language used on the hustings by Sir Francis, a duel was likely to have taken place between him and Mr Redhead Yorke, but the Magistrates having information of it, the parties were bound over to keep the peace.

The election of Members for Westminster commenced on Monday Nov. 3. and exhibited the usual scene of tumult and disorder. The candidates were Sir Sam. Hood, Bart. Captain in the Navy, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. and Jas. Paul, Esq. formerly Member for Newtown, Hants.

proposed by Sir Francis Burdett. For the first eight days the latter candidate was considerably a-head of Mr Sheridan. But an union having taken place between the Baronet and Mr S. by which it was agreed that the friends of each should vote for the other, Mr Sheridan was at length successful, and at the final close of the poll on the 15th day, the numbers stood as follow:—For Sir Samuel Hood 5478, Mr Sheridan 4753, Mr Paul 4481. Whereupon the High Bailiff declared the two former duly elected. Mr Paul demanded a scrutiny, which the Bailiff refused, as the time fixed for making the return would not permit it. On this occasion, the speeches from the hustings abounded in violence, personality, and invective. The expence to some of the candidates amounts to an enormous sum, to defray which, their friends have opened subscriptions.

The Duke of Queensberry has sent a draft on his banker for a thousand pounds to Mr Sheridan's Committee, in aid of the fund opened to defray the expence of that gentleman's election.

On Monday morning, Aug. 11. two gentlemen met at Chalk Farm, near London, with an intention to fight a duel, when they were immediately seized by three Bow-street officers, disarmed, and carried before Justice Read, at the Police office, who admitted them to bail to keep the peace, themselves in 400l. each, and two sureties in 200l. each. The parties were Francis Jeffrey Esq. Advocate, of Edinburgh, and Thos. Moore, Esq. known by the appellation of *Anacreon Moore*—The cause of the meeting is stated to be as follows:

The Edinburgh Review, in it's number for July last, devoted its eighteenth article to a volume 4to. of Epistles, Odes, and other Poems, published by Thomas Moore, Esq. Among the numerous observations upon this new work of the author, we find the following:

"There is nothing, it will be allowed, more indefensible, than a cold-blooded attempt to corrupt the purity of an innocent heart; and we can scarcely conceive any being more truly despicable than he who, without the apology of unruly passion, or tumultuous desires, sits down to ransack the impure place of his memory for inflammatory images and expressions, and commits them laboriously to writing, for the purpose of insinuating *pollution* into the minds of unknown and unsuspecting readers. It seems to be his (Mr Moore's) aim, to impose corruption upon his readers, by concealing it under the mask of refinement. It is doubly necessary to put the law in force against this *delinquent*, since he has not only indicated a disposition to do *mischief*, but seems unfortunately to have found an opportunity." The Reviewer concludes, "Such are the demerits of this work, that we wish to see it consigned to universal reprobation."

Mr Moore took offence at this *critique*. He accordingly sought the author; and Mr Jeffrey, then in London, came forward boldly, and avowed himself the writer of the article—A challenge was the consequence; and the parties agreed to meet at Chalk Farm, a place not less famous for duels, than Parnassus for poetry, when they were apprehended.

On Sunday, Oct. 12. a duel was fought at Mount Edgecumbe by Mr Armstrong, midshipman of the Prince of Wales, and Mr Long, midshipman of the Resistance frigate, in which the latter was killed on the spot. His antagonist and the seconds left him immediately after the fatal shot was fired, but they have all been apprehended.

On Thursday, Nov. 13. a duel was fought near Limerick, between Captain Beeves, of the 69th regiment, and Capt. B. of the 6th West India regiment.—The former, at the first fire, received a mortal wound, and died on the Tuesday following.

On Tuesday, Nov. 19. a duel took place near Gosport, between Mess. Ottley and Connell, first and second Lieutenants of his Majesty's ship Chichester, now repairing at said place; when the former was shot through the head at the first fire, and expired on the spot. Mr Connell and the seconds have decamped.

On Tuesday night, the house of Col. John Bannerman, in Gloucester-place, London, was broken open, and robbed of jewels and plate to the amount of between *Two* and *Three Thousand Pounds*. The robbery being very mysterious, all the servants were examined by Justice Bond, when the circumstances against the under butler were so strong, that he was detained in custody.

TRIAL

TRIAL *of the Hon.* ROBERT JOHNSON, *one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, for a Libel, before the* COURT *of* KING'S BENCH, *and a Special Jury, on Saturday, November* 23. 1805.*

MR ABBOT opened the pleadings, by stating, that this was an indictment against the Hon. Judge, charging, that he wickedly contriving to bring his Majesty's Government in Ireland into contempt and disrepute, and to cause it to be believed by all the King's subjects, that Lord Hardwicke was an unfit person to govern that part of the United Kingdom—the Lord Chancellor Redesdale corrupt in his office—Mr Justice Osborne ready to second every act of injustice on the part of the Irish Government—and Mr Marsden, the Under Secretary of State, a person equally venal—did publish in a certain publication, called "Cobbett's Weekly Register," a libel signed *Juverna.*

It was ushered in by a quotation from Laocoon's address to the Trojans, in the Æneid of Virgil, "*Equo ne credita teneri,*" and by referring to the wooden horse introduced by the Grecians into the city of Troy; comparing that wooden machine with the head of Lord Hardwicke, which, though apparently innoxious, contained secret mischief, and the means of destruction to the people. It then went on to revile his Lordship as a breeder of sheep in Cambridgeshire; as well as the Lord Chancellor, whom it styled a stout built Chancery Pleader. It also accused his Lordship of transferring the fees of the office of the Master of the Rolls to his own; it drew an invidious comparison between the late Lord Kenyon and Judge Osborne, to the prejudice of the latter, whom it charged with having first corrupted the heart of the late Mr Emmett, and lashed with a speech to evidence the dying son of his friend, who had made no defence. It also accused Mr Marsden of participating in all the peculations of the Government of Ireland.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury in a speech of great length. He set out with observing, that it was with uncommon pain he had to disclose to their attention, a case of the most singular and hideous description. He had to bring before them this day a Judge of the Empire, one of his Majesty's Judges, charged with an offence of the most mean species, that of being the concealed and anonymous author of a libel against the Government of his country. He should have thought that a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland would have regarded his high rank and station more; that he would have been more sensible of, and more alive to, all the dignity of his exalted station, than meanly to dip his hands in the vile gall, of which the libel he charged him with was so remarkably characteristic. He then proceeded with much force and ability to enlarge upon the extreme impropriety of a man in the situation of a Judge, reviling, by the foulest libel, that Government it was his duty and interest to have supported. He paid the highest compliments to the character of Lord Hardwicke and the Lord Chancellor Redesdale, both of whom he described to be as superior to his eulogy as they were to the malice of the defendant. Of the publication itself, he thought it unnecessary to argue on its libellous tendency; it was so obvious, that he was persuaded his Learned Friend, who had the defence of the Learned Judge, would not attempt to justify it. The only question then would be, whether it had been published by the defendant? This would be proved by the evidence of the manuscript itself, which had been given up by Mr Cobbett, upon his conviction as the publisher.—The moment the original writing was in the hands of the officers of the Crown, they set about endeavouring to discover whose it was, and it had been ascertained by the uniform and positive opinion of four gentlemen, that the style and character of it was that of the defendant. One of these persons, Mr Waller, was the Solicitor to a Board of Revenue in Ireland, at which the defendant, Mr Johnson, had for many years acted as an Assistant Barrister; in this capacity, he of course became intimately acquainted with his hand-writing, continually being in the habit of seeing his written opinions, as well as his notes and letters, which, as a Member of the Irish Parliament, he franked. The other witnesses, three in number, were, from their official situations, equally able to speak with certainty to the fact. If this was made out, the province of the Jury would be at an end, as they would have no alternative but that of finding such a verdict as would transfer to the Court the power of punishing the libel as it justly merited.

Mr White, the Solicitor for the Treasury, pro-

* This highly interesting and important case would have appeared sooner in our Miscellany, but was reserved until the Hon. Defendant should be brought up to receive the sentence of the Court, in consequence of the verdict of *Guilty* being found against him by the Jury. We have however lately learnt, that all further proceedings against him have been quashed, and that he has been allowed to retire from office, with a pension of L.1300 a year.

produced the two letters given up by Mr Cobbet. One was dated the 29th of October, and the other the 28th of November, 1803, and they were both signed *Juverna.*

Mr Cobbett was then examined: he stated, that in 1803 he received a letter, with the Irish post-mark on it, from Mr Budd, of Pall Mall, where at that time all communications for his Weekly Register were addressed, enquiring whether it would be agreeable to him to receive from Ireland some useful and true information respecting public affairs there; and if so, he was desired in his next number to state where such communications were to be sent, and Mr C. accordingly intimated that they should be addressed to Mr Budd, No. 100, Pall Mall. The letters, the subject of the present indictment, soon arrived, and were accordingly published soon thereafter. The libel, signed *Juverna*, was one of them.—The manuscripts he preserved, but the envelopes in which they were sent, he believed, were destroyed, at least he had never been able to find them. He admitted that he had never sent to the printer for them, and upon that omission a point was saved to be hereafter determined.

Mr Richard Waller stated, that he had frequent and repeated meetings with the defendant; he often received writings from him, and had seen him write; he knew his hand-writing perfectly, at least as well as that of any other man, and, to the best of his belief, he swore to the two letters shown him as the hand-writing of Mr Justice Johnson.

Mr Charles Ormsby, who had known the defendant 20 years, stated, that he had many opportunities of seeing the defendant's writing on franks, in opinions and amended pleadings, when he was Counsel for the Revenue Board. He had seen the libels twelve months ago, and believed they were the writing of the defendant.

Mr Joshua Nunn, Deputy to Lord Donoughmore, and one of the Secondaries in the Remembrancer's office, in Ireland, who had known the defendant since 1792, deponed that the letters were the hand-writing of Mr Justice Johnson. A gentleman, named Edwards, who knew Mr Johnson's hand-writing, gave a similar testimony.

The allusions of *Cambridgeshire Earl* and *Stout Chancery Pleader*, contained in the libel, were then proved by Mr Charles Crowe, as applicable to Earl Hardwicke, and Lord Redesdale.

Mr Adam then commenced a most able defence for the accused Judge, whom he described as a gentleman, who had passed a long life in the honourable exercise of those important duties demanded by the high situation of public trust and confidence he had held. Afflictive indeed would it be to such a man, whose whole time and attention had been devoted to the support of the Government and Constitution of the country, and the laws, in the administration of which he had been so materially concerned, to have it recorded of him that he had been guilty of so malevolent an act, as that of sending into the world an anonymous libel, to destroy the fame of the immediate representative of the King, vilify the first Law Officer of the country, reflect upon the honour and character of a brother Judge, and by the general scope and tendency of the publication, to excite a spirit of discontent and disaffection to his Majesty's Government, and the eminent persons entrusted by him with the higher functions of the State. If the Crown had produced four witnesses, who, speaking only of their knowledge of the defendant's hand-writing, five or six years ago, conceived that the manuscript was written by him, he should, in opposition to their testimony, produce more than an equal number of witnesses, who had been the intimate friends of the defendant during the whole of his life up to the present moment, who were as well acquainted with the character of his hand-writing as with his features. These persons would state that the libel, instead of being the production of the defender's pen, had not the least resemblance to his manner of writing.

The first witness for the defendant was Sir Richard Jeb, a medical gentleman, who said he had been intimately acquainted with him for upwards of thirty years. He looked at the manuscripts of the libel in question, and declared they were totally unlike the hand-writing of the defendant—there was not the least similitude. On the cross-examination of this witness, it appeared that some experiments had been tried at his house for the purpose of shewing that it was easy to imitate the defendant's hand-writing, and that in fact, there was a person of the name of Carr, who had written the libel, but would not avow it, for fear of his father being dismissed from a place he held under government. Four other witnesses deposed nearly in the same terms, positively denying the least resemblance between the libel and the defendant's ordinary writing.

Lord Ellenborough went over the whole of the case, and recapitulated all the evidence. He remarked upon several incongruities in the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, particularly the utter improbability of the defendant's knowing the real author. The Jury, in five minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

SCOT

Scottish Chronicle.

Election of Peers.

IN virtue of his Majesty's proclamation of October 24. the election of Sixteen Peers for Scotland came on at Holyroodhouse on Thursday Dec. 4. Their Lordships were attended by John Pringle and James Walker, Esqrs. two of the Principal Clerks of Session, as Deputies of the Lord Clerk Register, by Drs Grieve and Somerville, two of his Majesty's Chaplains, and by the other proper officers.

PEERS PRESENT.

Duke of Buccleuch,	Earl of Aboyne,
Argyle,	Breadalbane,
Earl of Errol,	Aberdeen,
Caithness,	Stair,
Morton,	Glasgow,
Home,	Viscount Arbuthnot,
Strathmore,	Lord Forbes,
Kellie,	Cathcart,
Haddington,	Sinclair,
Galloway,	Semple,
Lauderdale,	Elphinstone,
Kinnoul,	Blantyre,
Elgin,	Napier,
Dalhousie,	Reay,
Leven,	Elibank,
Selkirk,	Belhaven,
Northesk,	Rollo,
Balcarras,	Kinnaird. 36

PROXIES.

His Royal Highness	
Duke of Rothesay,	*Proxy.*
(Pr. of Wales) to the	Earl of Lauderdale,
Duke of Lennox,	Elgin,
Gordon,	Aboyne,
Queensberry,	Stair,
Earl of Crawford,	Kellie.
Eglintoun,	Duke of Argyle,
Cassillis,	Lord Elphinstone,
Abercorn,	Earl of Aberdeen,
Portmore,	Stair,
Deloraine,	Duke of Buccleuch,
Viscount Dunblane,	Earl of Elgin,
Lord Somerville,	Lord Cathcart,
Colville,	Earl of Breadalbane,
Kirkcudbright	Lauderdale.-14

SIGNED LISTS.

Duke of Athol,	Earl of Hyndford,
Montrose,	Roseberry,
Roxburgh*,	Bute,
Earl of Moray,	Marchmont*,
Dysart,	Hopetoun,
Dundonald,	Visc. Falkland,
Kintore,	Stormont,
Dunmore,	Lord Torphichen.--16

After going through the usual ceremonies, the Clerks declared the following Noble Lords to be duly elected:—

‡ William Earl of Errol.....41
Thomas Earl of Elgin and Kincardine...46
‡ Alexander Earl of Leven and Melville 45
‡ Thomas Earl of Selkirk 46
William Earl of Northesk.....48
Alexander Earl of Balcarras.....53
‡ George Earl of Aberdeen.....43
John Earl of Stair.....44
George Earl of Glasgow.....50
‡ James Lord Forbes.....53
William Lord Cathcart.....54
John Lord Elphinstone.....53
John Lord Somerville.....47
‡ Robert Walter Lord Blantyre.....51
‡ Eric Lord Reay.....45
‡ Charles Lord Kinnaird.....42

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Earl of Strathmore	32	Earl of Aboyne	38
Kellie . .	35	Lord Saltoun	5
Haddington	31	Semple	29
Dalhousie	37	Napier	36

Those marked thus ‡ are new, in room of the Earls of Eglintoun, Cassillis, and Breadalbane, lately created British Peers; and the Earls of Strathmore, Kellie, Dalhousie, and Aboyne, and Lord Napier.

This was one of the keenest contests that ever took place on any similar occasion. All those having right voted, except the Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Lothian, Earls of Buchan, Wemyss, and Findlater, Lords Gray, Saltoun, Fairfax, and Ruthven, some of whom are at present abroad. The Marquis of Tweedale, Earl of Dumfries, and Lord Cranston, are minors.

The election was not over till half past five o'clock. The place in the gallery allotted for the admission of Peers' tickets was filled early in the forenoon. A number of Ladies of the first distinction were present, and many could not obtain admission. Owing to the great attention paid by the official people present, every thing was conducted in a proper manner.

* The title of Duke and Earl of Roxburgh, is claimed by Brig.-Gen. Walter Ker of Littledean. His vote was received, but was protested against by some of the Peers, and also by another claimant.

* The title of Earl of Marchmont is claimed by Lieut. Alexander Home, of the royal navy, who also voted under protest.

Particular State of the Votes at the Election of SCOTS PEERS, *December 4th* 1806.

	Errol.	Strathmore.	Kelly.	Hadinton.	Elgin.	Dalhousie.	Leven.	Selkirk.	Northesk.	Balcarras.	Aboyne	Aberdeen.	Stair.	Glasgow.	Forbes.	Salton.	Cathcart.	Sempill.	Elphinstone.	Somerville.	Blantyre.	Napier.	Reay.	Kinnaird.
P. Duke of Rothsay,	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Buccleuch,		1	1	1		1					1	1		1			1		1	1		1		
P. Lenox,		1	1	1		1		1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		1		1
P. Gordon,	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1		1		
P. Queensberry,	1				1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Argyle,	1				1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1
L. Athole,		1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1		1
L. Montrose,			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1		1		1	1	1	1		
L. Roxburgh,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
P. Earl of Crawford,			1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1	1	
Errol,	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1			1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1
Caithness,		1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1	1		1					1	1	
Morton,		1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1	1		1		1	1		1		
P. Eglinton,	1				1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1
P. Cassillis,	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	
L. Moray,		1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1	1					1	1			
Home,		1	1	1		1				1	1	1		1			1		1	1	1			
Strathmore,		1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1		1							1			1
P. Abercorn,		1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1		1				1	1		
Kelly,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1			1					1	1	1
Hadinton,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1			1				1			1
Galloway,		1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1			1				1			
Lauderdale,	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kinnoul,	1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Elgin,	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Dalhousie,	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	
Leven,	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1
L. Dysart,	1																							

Earl of Selkirk,	1			1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1

	Leven,	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
L.	Dysart,	1																								
	Earl of Selkirk,	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	Northesk,	1	1	1		1		1	1			1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1
	Balcarras,	1		1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		1
	Aboyne,		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1						1	1	1	1	1
L.	Dundonald,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1		1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1
	Kintore,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	Breadalbane,	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1			1	1
	Aberdeen,		1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1		1				1	1	1	1
L.	Dunmore,	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1		1	1		
L.	Marchmont,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
L.	Hyndford,		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		
	Stair,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
L.	Roseberry,	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1
	Glasgow,	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1		1			1		1	1	
P.	Portmore,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
L.	Bute,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
L.	Hopetoun,		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1				1	1		
P.	Deloraine,		1	1	1		1			1	1	1			1			1		1	1	1	1		
L.	Viscount Falkland,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
L.	Stormonth,		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1		
	Arbuthnot,		1	1	1		1			1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1	1		
P.	Dumblane,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	Lord Forbes,	1				1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	1
	Cathcart,	1			1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1	1	
	Sinclair,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1			1				1		1	1	1	
	Sempill,	1							1					1			1			1				1	1
	Elphinstone,	1				1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
L.	Torphichen,	1			1	1		1	1	1	1		1			1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1
P.	Somerville,	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		1		1		1		1	1
	Blantyre,	1				1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1
P.	Colville,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	Napier,		1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1		1			1					1	1	
	Reay,	1		1			1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		1
P.	Kirkcudbright,	1				1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	Elibank,		1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1			1		1
	Belhaven,	1				1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1	1
	Rollo,	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1				1	1	1		1	1
	Kinnaird,	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1		1
		44	32	35	34	46	37	45	46	48	53	38	43	44	50	53	5	54	22	53	47	51	36	45	42

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

Counties.

Aberdeenshire,	James Ferguson
Ayrshire,	Sir H. Ham. Dalrymple
Argyllshire,	Lord John Campbell
Banffshire,	Sir William Grant
Berwickshire,	George Baillie
Bute & Caithness,	Hon. J. S. W. Mackenzie
Clackmannan and Kinross,	Hon. Geo. Abercromby
Dumbartonshire,	* Charles Edmonstone
Dumfries-shire,	Will. Johnstone Hope
Edinburghshire,	Hon. Robert Dundas
Fifeshire,	*Robt. Ferguson, jun. of Raith
Forfarshire,	Hon. William Maule
Haddingtonshire,	Hon. Charles Hope
Inverness-shire,	Charles Grant
Kincardineshire,	* William Adam
Kirkcudbright,	Hon. Mont. Stewart
Lanarkshire,	Lord Arch. Hamilton
Linlithgowshire,	Hon. Alexander Hope
Morayshire,	James Brodie
Nairn & Cromarty,	*Lt. Col. F. H. Campbell
Orkneyshire,	Robert Honyman
Peebles-shire,	Sir James Montgomery
Perthshire,	Thomas Graham
Renfrewshire,	William Macdowall
Ross-shire	Maj. Gen. A. M. Fraser
Roxburghshire,	John Rutherford
Selkirkshire,	* Wm. Elliot Lockhart
Stirlingshire,	Hon. Chas. E. Fleming
Sutherlandshire,	Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas
Wigtonshire,	Lt. Col. Wm. Maxwell

Boroughs.

Edinburgh,	*Sir Pat. Murray, Bart.
Aberdeen, &c.	* Hon. John Ramsay
Ayr, &c.	John Campbell
Anstruther, &c.	* Sir John Anstruther
Dumfries, &c.	Hon. Henry Erskine
Elgin, &c.	* George Skene
Glasgow, &c.	* Archibald Campbell
Inverness, &c.	Col. Francis W. Grant
Jedburgh, &c.	* Hon. William Lamb
Kinghorn, &c.	* Brig. Gen. R. C. Ferguson
Linlithgow, &c.	Sir Chas. Ross
Perth, &c.	Sir David Wedderburn
Stirling, &c.	* Sir John Henderson
Tain, &c.	* Brig. Gen. J. R. Mackenzie
Wigton, &c.	* Hon. Edward Stewart

Those marked * are new Members.

At the warmly contested election for the County of Fife, Gen. Wemyss protested against the admission of several new Freeholders; he also objected to the eligibility of Mr Ferguson, as being a prisoner on parole. Mr Ferguson in reply said, that the Government of this country had never admitted that the British subjects, who were detained in France at the commencement of the war, were prisoners of war, the measure being contrary to the law of nations, and altogether unprecedented in the annals of civilized society. It would therefore be highly improper in the electors of this country to sustain such an objection, as it would in fact be sanctioning and approving what the Government of the country had reprobated as a gross violation of the law of nations. Mr Adam, on behalf of Mr Ferguson, quoted two precedents, where gentlemen similarly situated had obtained seats in the Parliament of Great Britain—General Burgoyne during the American war, and Lord Yarmouth, who had been lately elected; the latter, in particular, was in the same situation as his Hon. Friend. The votes for Mr Ferguson were 82, for General Wemyss 72. The former was of course declared duly elected, but Gen. Wemyss contended, that altho' he was in an apparent minority, yet upon the grounds stated in his several protests, he considered himself as duly elected.

FREE MASONS.

St Andrew's day falling this year upon Sunday, the Grand Lodge of Scotland assembled on Monday, Dec. 1st. in the New Church Aisle, to elect the Grand Officers, when the following were chosen for the ensuing year:—

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason, and Patron of the Order.

The Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master under his Royal Highness.

The Hon. William Maule of Panmure, M. P. Deputy Grand Master.

William Inglis, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.

James Mansfield, Esq. of Midmar, banker in Edinburgh, Senior Grand Warden.

Robert Ferguson, Esq. younger of Raith, M. P. Junior Grand Warden.

John Hay, Esq. of Hayston, banker in Edinburgh, Grand Treasurer.

The Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Grand Chaplain.

Mr William Guthrie, Grand Secretary.

Mr James Bartram, Grand Clerk.

Mr A. Cunningham, Grand Jeweller.

Mr A. Lawrie, Grand Bookseller and Stationer.

William Reid, Grand Tyler.

And, Alex. Pattullo, Assistant Grand Tyler.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday, Dec. 8. the Court proceeded with the trial of Thomas Smith and George Stevenson, two persons from the neighbourhood of Newcastle, accused of steal-

stealing two horses from the farm of the Rev. James Maitland Robertson, Minister of Livingston, and one horse the property of Wm. Glendinning at Livingston Mill. The Jury all in one voice found the libel proven.—And the Court adjudged them to be executed at Edinburgh on the 21st of Jan. next. The unhappy men were very much affected at the time of pronouncing judgement, and both fell down upon their knees, and beseeched their Lordships and Jury to recommend them to his Majesty's mercy.

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MARRIAGES.

Dec. 1. At Dalkeith House, the Right Hon. William Earl of Ancram, to Lady Harriet Montagu, youngest daughter of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

2. At Edinburgh, Archibald M'Nab, Esq. younger of Easter Torry, to Miss Margaret Robertson, daughter of the deceased William Robertson, Esq. Keeper of the Records in his Majesty's General Register Office.

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DEATHS.

Oct. 18. At Paisley, Mrs Jean Watt, spouse of Mr James Chip brewer there, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian patience and fortitude.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cunninghame, relict of George Cunninghame, Esq. of Bandalloch.

25. At St Cyrus, Joseph Alexander Shepherd, in the 91st year of his age, as ascertained by the parish register, in which he is recorded to have been baptised, 13th March 1716. He spent the whole of his long life, except one year, in the parish where he was born and died. He had 18 children, 45 grandchildren, and 14 great grandchildren.

29. Lately, at Doonside, Adam Kelty, aged 91. He was born the day of the battle of Sheriffmuir (13th September 1715.) He came as groom and coachman to the late Mr Crawford of Doonside in 1742, and never was out of the family till his death, a service of 59 years. He was very much distressed, in 1801, at the death of an old poney which he used to ride, and which lived till it was 41 years old. Kelty's widow is still alive at Doonside, where she also came in 1747.

Nov. 1. At Braco Castle, Mrs Margaret Graeme, relict of Francis Masterton of Gogar, Esq.

2. At Ormiston, Dr Alexander Whitehead, surgeon in the Royal Navy.

2. At Irvine, Mr David Campbell, aged 73, upwards of 40 years clerk in the Custom house there.

2. At Cromarty, aged 81, Miss Helen Mackenzie, sister of the deceased Murdo Mackenzie, Esq. of Ardross.

3. At Ditto, Mrs Elizabeth Dunbar, relict of James Stewart, Esq.

4. At Castlecraig, Ross shire, Lieut.-Col. John Ross, late of the 85th regiment, and Inspecting Field Officer of volunteers and yeomanry.

5. At Old Aberdeen, in the 88th year of his age, Mr James Paterson, Master of the Music School, Session Clerk, and Precentor, in that city. He held these offices 62 years, exclusive of several years during which he acted as assistant to his predecessor. In the course of nearly 60 years, he was not prevented from officiating as precentor by bad health a single day; and he was absent only one Sunday while on a visit to a friend.

7. Near London, Miss Mary M'Culloch, sister of the late John M'Culloch, Esq. of Barholm.

7. At Newton, near Dalkeith, Mr James Hope, farmer, a man of great worth and integrity.

—. At Pettinane Manse, the Rev. Allan Frame, minister of that parish.

9. At Aberdeen, Mr Donald Stewart, leather merchant. Besides suitable provisions for his widow and daughter, and considerable legacies to all his relations, he has bequeathed the following charitable donations:—To the poor of the united parishes of Tulloch and Glenmuick, and Glengarden, 50l.—To the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, 40l.—To the Poors Hospital of Aberdeen, 40l.—To the Infirmary of Aberdeen, 40l.—To the Lunatic Hospital ditto, 40l. To the Coal Fund ditto, 40l. Total, 250l.

9. At Dunbar, aged 21 years, Mr Andrew Brown, only son of Mr Andrew Brown, merchant there.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Forbes, widow of Mr John More, painter there.

9. At ditto, Mrs Gray, wife of Mr James Gray, one of the Masters of the High School.

9. At Greenock, Mr William Hart, merchant.

10. At Altona, of the wounds he received at the battle of Jena on the 14th of October, his Serene Highness Charles William Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, Generalissimo of the Prussian army, and a Knight of the Garter. His Highness was born in 1735, and married in 1764 Princess Augusta, sister of his Britannic Majesty, by whom he has left issue two sons and two daughters.

11. At Prestonpans, Robert Hepburn, Esq. Collector of the Customs there.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Farquharson, second surviving daughter of the late Alex. Farquharson, Esq. of Haughton.

Nov.

Nov. 11. At Rochsoles, near Airdrie, Jonathan Anderson, Esq formerly merchant in Glasgow.

11. At Lees, Miss Marianne Marjoribanks, daughter of Edward Marjoribanks, of Lees, Esq,

12. At Edinburgh, James Dunn, Esq. formerly Master of the Hotel which bore his name, the first establishment of the kind in Edinburgh.

12. At Maxwellfield, James Caird, Esq. merchant in Liverpool.

12. At ——, in the 73d year of his age, Collingwood Roddam, Esq. brother to Admiral Roddam of Roddam, Northumberland; of which ancient family the worthy Admiral only now remains.

14. At Galloway House, Wigtonshire, of the gout in his head, and in the 71st year of his age, the Right Hon. John Stewart, Earl of Galloway, Knight of the Order of the Thistle, and Lord Lieutenant of Wigtonshire. His Lordship succeeded his father in 1773; married, 1st, Lady Charlotte, sister to the Earl of Warwick; 2d, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, in 1764. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Cairlies, Lord Lieutenant of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, a Captain in the Royal Navy; married, in 1797, Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

16. At Edinburgh, Lilias Goldie, eldest daughter of Mr Alexander Goldie, writer to the Signet, in the 5th year of her age,

18. At Hawick. Miss Margaret Dickson, daughter of Mr James Dickson, merchant there.

—. At Greenlaw, aged 96, Mrs Buchan, many years keeper of the Castle inn there.

—. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Digby,

—. Lieut. Gen. Harry Innes lately Commandant of the Chatham division of Royal Marines.

—. At Exmouth, J. M'Neil, Esq. Deputy Inspector of the Hospitals of his Majesty's land forces.

—. Dr Purcell, an eminent physician in Dublin.

—. At the Isle of Thanet, Master Alexder Horatio Nelson Davidson, son of Alexander Davidson, Esq. of St James's Square, London.

—. At Shipton, near York, at an advanced age, Mr John Hutchinson, the most famous breeder of race horses in that county.

Lately, at Hill, Argyleshire, the Rev. John Macfarlane, minister of the united parishes of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan.

Nov. 24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Biggar, relict of Mr Walter Biggar manufacturer.

Dec. 4. At Edinburgh, aged 76, John Jackson, Esq. manager of the Theatre Royal there.

7. At Tredegar in Wales, aged 84, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. (formerly Gould,) many years military Judge-Advocate General.

8. At Edinburgh, aged 63, after a long illness, Mr Andrew Dalzell, F. R. S. E. Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, and Principal Clerk of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

9. At Leith, aged 84, Mr Robert Ramsay, sen. merchant.

15. At Edinburgh, aged 92, William Law of Elvingston, Esq. Advocate, late Sheriff of Haddingtonshire.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Dec. 1.	209	1 dis. par	58¾ 59¼
8.	——	1 pr.	shut
15.	210	½ ...	for op. 60⅝
22.	——	⅝ ...	—— 60½

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. 5.	46 6	28 0	21 0	22 0
12.	46 0	28 0	22 0	23 0
19.	42 0	28 0	21 0	23 0
26.	41 0	29 0	22 0	22 0

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Dec. 1.	73 84	36 44	22 30	60 76
8.	73 85	36 45	24 32	54 70
15.	73 84	34 48	24 33	50 68
22.	70 82	30 42	25 33	46 66

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Dec. 2.	320	18 17½	63	14 12
9.	260	18 17½	52	14 12
16.	300	18 17½	60	14 12
23.	250	18 17½	54	14 12
30.	340	18 17½	60	14 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Milo,—*Mercator*;—the Poem by the Author of Wallace, and several other poems, will appear in our next.

Erratum.— P. 811, *for* 1716, *read* 1516.